

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

June 5, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



The Milkmaid

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 5

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what service he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Price

You owe it to yourself before deciding on which tires to buy to compare the prices of various standard makes. You should, of course, also remember quality.

For there are two distinct classes of tires—first, those that are made to sell at low prices; and second, those that are made with the ideal of high quality in mind.

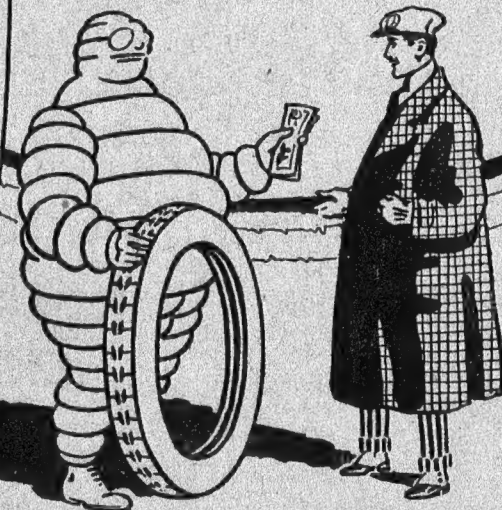
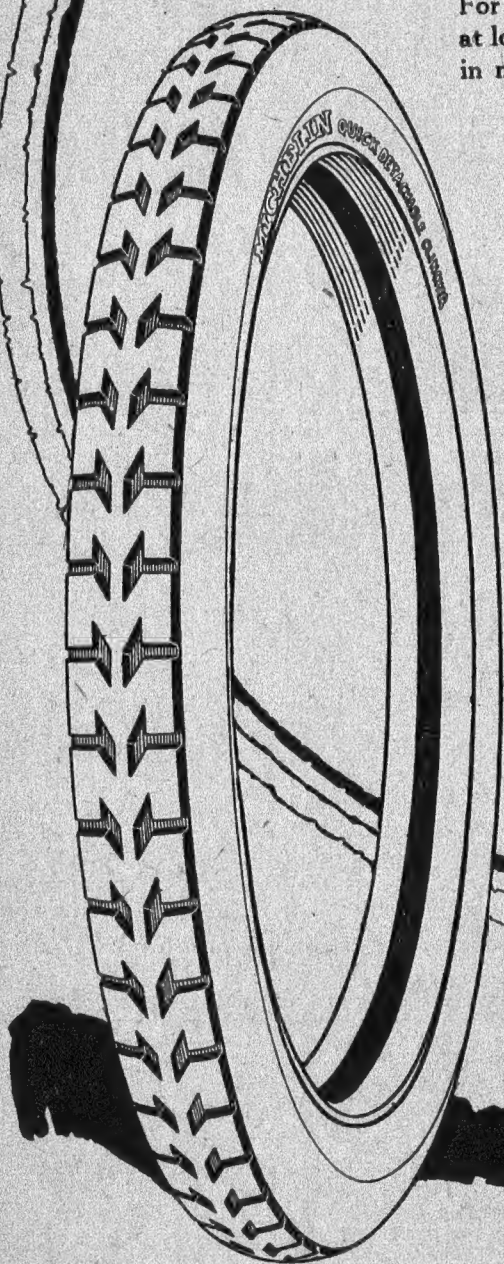
It stands to reason that it is better to buy a tire of the latter class if you can get it at the right price.

Most motorists have a mistaken notion that all "quality" tires are high-priced. But fortunately this idea is not founded on fact.

MICHELIN TIRES Moderately Priced

To prove this, ask your dealer for comparative prices, or write us and we will send you an interesting price comparison sheet showing prices on all leading makes and sizes.

You will find that Michelins are moderate in price, though they are recognized the world over as unsurpassed for durability



Look for this Sign on Leading Garages

**Michelin Tires Are
Not High Priced**

Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Ltd.

782 St. Catherine Street, West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The Yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A MOTORMAN OR CONDUCTOR ?

The Winnipeg Electric Railway has many positions for those who qualify.

The work is easily learned and you can "get a run" as soon as you "break in"—merely a matter of a few days—very much simpler than learning a trade.

Good Pay and Regular Work. Excellent Opportunities for Promotion.

Apply to **R. R. KNOX**, Traffic Superintendent, Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg



The Germans are making another tremendous drive towards Paris. Reports of the fighting are full of such names as Voormeeze, Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Courcy. Just where are Voormeeze, Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Courcy? To follow war events intelligently it is necessary to have a war map. To meet this need The Guide Book Department has secured a number of the famous Rand McNally war maps. Map No. 4 shows the entire western front with lines to indicate the furthest German advance in 1914, the famous Hindenburg line and the wedges driven in by the Germans in their first big offensive this spring. The map may be had for 35 cents, which barely covers the cost and mailing charges, from The Guide Book Department.

When The Guide decided to distribute the Red Bobs seed during the summer, it realized that this was in the nature of an experiment. That we were justified in placing this grain at the disposal of The Guide readers at this time is proven by the many inquiries received and the orders that have been sent in asking for an allotment of the Red Bobs seed. We expect to have enough of this seed to go around but all persons desirous of securing seed of this variety should send in their order without delay for once our supply is exhausted it will be impossible to secure additional amounts.

Knighthoods are falling into disre-

pute in Canada these days. Should an Order of Merit similar to the French Legion of Honor be established to take their place? The question is discussed in an interesting manner by D. C. Harvey in this issue. What do you think of the idea?

Many farmers throughout the west will soon be busy breaking up prairie for next year's crop. To secure the best returns it is necessary that this be done in a thoroughly efficient manner. In his article, Breaking and Back-setting, Senger Wheeler gives the results of his long experience as a practical farmer and careful observer of the West. What he has to say will be of interest to every prairie farmer.

Legal Enquiries are being constantly received by The Guide. To have these answered promptly and thoroughly arrangements have been made with legal firms, whose replies will be sent by mail through our office. We cannot undertake, however, to render this service for nothing. It costs us a dollar bill for each of the questions answered. We are glad to forward the enquiries to the lawyers, to see that the replies are sent out promptly and to charge nothing for the trouble. It is a service to which The Guide readers are entitled. We do not feel, however, that we should have to go down in our "dip" for the lawyer's fees. To ensure a prompt reply to a legal query therefore, it should be accompanied by a dollar.

Where Did I Put That ?

Did you ever lay an address aside, intending to write later and then forget where you put it? If it's about anything we should know, write us. Our business is to know.

Put It Up to the Men Who Know

The Advertising Service Department of The Guide is at the free disposal of its readers in the following ways: To furnish the name and address of any advertiser or any other firm with whom you wish to communicate; to have any advertiser or group of firms place his or their literature in your hands without other cost than writing us asking that this be done; to tell you where you can get repairs for any machine you are using; to give you the names and addresses of, or to see that you are supplied with information from, all firms in any line or lines in which you may be interested. In writing us, please write your name and address plainly and state definitely and clearly exactly what you want us to do. Many subscribers do not get replies to their letters because they do not sign their names. Address your letter to

Advertising Service Department

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

Ship your cream and eggs to us. Nearly \$50,000 distributed co-operatively among our customers last year.

Market your produce on the co-operative basis. Quality recognized in payment.

We have cans and egg cases for sale to customers.

Our aim—Greater Production, Conservation and Service.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited

Regina - - Sask.

LUMBER



BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from \$150 to \$250 on every carload you buy.



Facts to Consider

High Quality
Immediate Shipment
Low Prices
Examination before Payment
Cluborders Loaded Separately

REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

Nor'-West Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

Universal Safety Starter



For **FORD CARS TRUCKS and TRACTORS**

No unsightly attachment. Installs under Engine Hood.

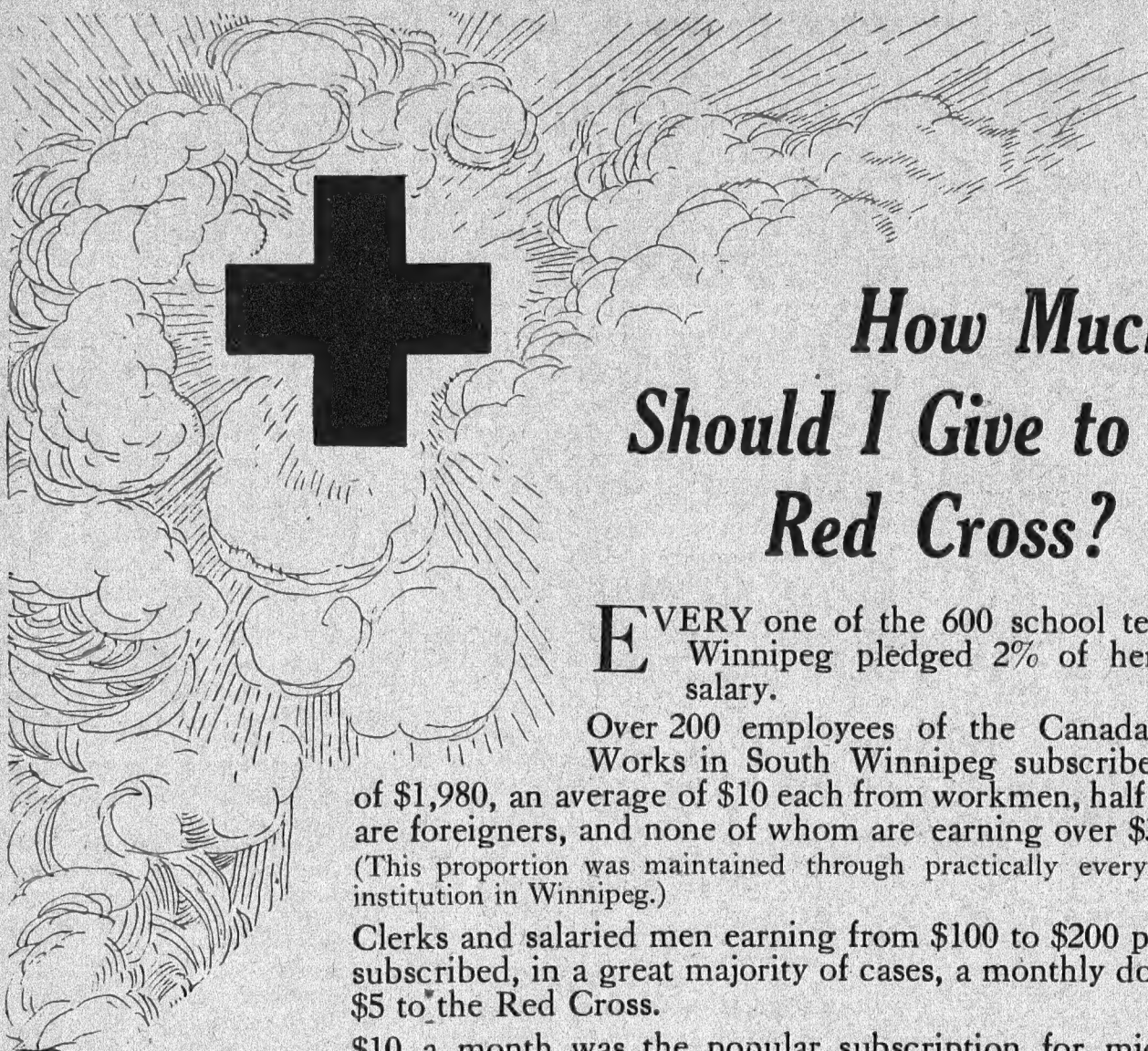
No embarrassment in front of the traffic "Cop" or cranking in a mud hole

No cranking in the mud. Simple, mechanically correct, reliable, low priced. Positive primer attachment included. The Universal will start your car in a jiffy from the seat. Easy the new way. Write for illustrated circular.

\$15.00—INSTALLED \$17.50

If Your Dealer does not handle write Direct

ROTHWELL & TRUSCOTT
Canadian Distributors:—
203 BELGIAN BLOCK, GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



How Much Should I Give to the Red Cross?

EVERY one of the 600 school teachers in Winnipeg pledged 2% of her meagre salary.

Over 200 employees of the Canada Cement Works in South Winnipeg subscribed a total of \$1,980, an average of \$10 each from workmen, half of whom are foreigners, and none of whom are earning over \$3 a day. (This proportion was maintained through practically every industrial institution in Winnipeg.)

Clerks and salaried men earning from \$100 to \$200 per month subscribed, in a great majority of cases, a monthly donation of \$5 to the Red Cross.

\$10 a month was the popular subscription for middle-class business and professional men.

50 salaried department managers in one Winnipeg institution made a flat gift of \$100 each to the Red Cross.

Those who could afford gave more.

Hundreds of subscriptions of from \$500 upwards were received.

Your Conscience Will Tell You How Much You Should Give

HERE'S WHAT RED CROSS DOES WITH YOUR MONEY

Every Canadian wounded soldier becomes a personal care and charge of the Red Cross.

Red Cross maintains four Canadian Hospitals in England.

Red Cross maintains eight Canadian Hospitals in France.

Red Cross has built and maintains a great Hospital in Paris, the gift of Canada to the soldiers of France.

Red Cross maintains a fleet of 80 motor ambulances between the trenches and the hospitals.

Red Cross supplies 23 Casualty Clearing Stations behind the Canadian lines.

Red Cross personally visits 945 hospitals in England and France, and give individual attention and comforts to every Canadian soldier therein.

Red Cross provides \$1,000 per man for treatment of Canadian soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind, the world's foremost institution of its kind; and provides equally specialized care at Queen Mary's Hospital for facial treatment.

Red Cross is the only institution on earth that is permitted access to our prisoners on enemy soil—over 2,800 of them to-day.

BE READY WITH A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

Whether it be cash, or a promise to pay at some later intervals during the year.

SASKATCHEWAN

Headquarters: New Armour Block, Regina.

MANITOBA

Headquarters: Kennedy Building, Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 5, 1918

The C.N.R. Award

The arbitration board appointed to value the \$60,000,000 of common stock of the Canadian Northern taken over by the government has announced that it is worth \$10,800,000. When the board was appointed, the government, by order-in-council, fixed the maximum figure at \$10,000,000. The board has, apparently, not considered the government order-in-council, but has fixed what they believe to be the correct value of the stock. The members of the board were, Sir William Meredith, Judge Harris and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., all men of outstanding ability.

The Drayton-Ackworth commission which investigated the Canadian railway situation a year or two ago, reported that the C.N.R. stock had no value as it was not represented by assets. The new board quite apparently disagrees with them. Evidently there is a certain amount of guesswork in the figures. The \$10,800,000 is the amount the government is now supposed to pay to Mackenzie and Mann in full and final settlement of their claims against the C.N.R. As was to be expected, Mackenzie and Mann are making a great outcry about not getting what they claim to be entitled to. The general public, however, will believe that this demonstration is merely for the benefit of the public.

Mackenzie and Mann naturally want to get every cent they can and they have never shown any disposition to be satisfied with the money they got from the public treasury. They have had money out of the public treasury by the barrel, by the wagon load and the carload, but nothing ever seemed to satisfy their appetite. They were always ready for more. Then they had such a winning way with them that they always got it, and finally, after all the millions they have had they are to get another \$10,000,000 in final payment. It is doubtful if they are entitled to a red cent. It is true they built a railroad, but anybody could do that if they had money enough. It is generally believed that in building the railroad they have done much to corrupt the public life of the country.

It is claimed on behalf of these railway knights that they never drew any salary from the C.N.R., nor received any financial return for all the efforts they expended in the building of that road. If this be true the public would like to know how these gentlemen secured the money to buy street railways, power plants, coal mines, iron mines and other enterprises, running up into the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. It is the wonder of the age. Canada can well afford to be relieved of the enterprise of these railway knights. It is the kind that does not tend to elevate the moral tone of the nation. They are mighty lucky if they get the \$10,000,000. In private they are no doubt very much tickled to get this vast sum.

Even if they never got anything else, \$10,000,000 is not bad payment for 22 years of their railroad career. Most of us would be satisfied with half of that amount and even less. But perhaps the price is not altogether too high if it keeps these gentlemen away from the public treasury henceforth.

The Miller's Profits

The government has just made public the report of the investigation of the profits made by the big Canadian milling companies. The report has been in the hands of the

government for some time and why it was not given out while the house was in session is difficult to understand. The members of parliament quite reasonably might ask the government for some explanation on this point. The report shows that the profits of the big milling companies has been fabulous. Their profits were limited by the government to 25 cents per barrel when wheat prices were fixed.

On another page of this issue is published a summary of the report showing the profits made by the individual companies. Even after allowing for their war tax their profits have been greater, and in some cases double and treble what they were before the war. The 25 cents per barrel profit fixed by the government has been a gold mine for the big milling companies, while affording losses through ample profits for the smaller companies. It is stated that a reduction of the 25 cents say to 15 cents a barrel or even 10 cents, would make practically no difference in the price of bread, while it would cripple if not ruin some of the smaller mills. The government, it is announced, will increase the tax on the profits of the mills. Public opinion will certainly demand this.

There is no reason why the flour mills or any other institutions should be permitted to make huge profits out of the war. The suggestion that the profits of the mills should be limited to 11 per cent., as was done with the packers, would be a drastic way of handling it. On general principles it would seem better to make a heavily graduated tax on the profits, so that the bigger the profits the larger slice would go into the federal treasury. No person wants to kill off any necessary industry and certainly not the milling companies which are one of our most important manufacturing institutions. But their profits must be cut down to a reasonable basis, and the best way of doing it is to tax them in proportion to their profits.

We are building up an enormous war debt and the only way to meet it is to tax every person and every institution who can afford to pay taxes. The government has announced its intention of putting a stiff tax on miller's profits and public opinion will be highly favorable to such action. The announcement of the government scheme will be eagerly awaited.

Thy Brother's Keeper

Though unsung and unspoken and little known a great irresistible force is constantly turning more easily the wheels of our farmers' organizations. It is what Shakespeare calls the "milk of human kindness." In these days of grim reality and materialism sentiment is too often at a discount. But "tis love that makes the world go round" and in addition to economic, social and political reform agitation, brotherly love among the farmers' organizations gives many a lift on their way. Each organization can be a great community pilot and safeguard for every individual in the neighborhood. In scores of cases they are too. But no publicity campaign scatters the news of their acts of kindness to the four winds. The support of the organization given to the individual in his misfortune is a unique work that will bear a rich harvest. Every member of an organization, and especially the organization as a whole, is a "brother's keeper."

Recently an incident occurred that beautifully illustrates the power and value of this

phase of the association's work. A farmer was unable to make a payment on his tractor, though with abundant assets. The machine company refused an extension of time. They served notice that if payment were not forthcoming they would take the engine. The story of his plight reached the ears of some of the directors of his local. They appointed a committee to investigate and to interview the machine company regarding the matter. The committee told the machine company that it could either extend their neighbor's time or take the local's cheque in full payment. "But," they added, "if you take our cheque you may not sell any more machinery in this neighborhood." The machine company immediately gave an extension of time.

Some years ago in Manitoba a farmer's barn was burned to the ground at a time well on in seeding. He lost barn, horses, stock, and feed. His seed grain was in the granary and his land was prepared. His neighbors to a man turned out with their outfits and in the first day by combined effort put in 150 acres of crop. The next day completed the operation. A little brotherly kindness that cost the neighbors nothing, saved the situation for a man whom misfortune had visited.

Another man was plainly up against it. His wife had been ill for months in the hospital. He could not get a housekeeper to look after his family of small children. Nor, indeed could he have afforded a housekeeper. A payment was due on a heavy mortgage. The company was threatening. While he was trying to persuade the mortgage company to give an extension of time a staggering bill from the doctor and hospital came in. His fellow members heard the circumstances. The executive interviewed the mortgage company with the result that an extension of time was given. They also backed his note to the hospital. The members of the Women's Section took the children, baked their neighbor's bread and put his house in order. It was not charity. Charity never stalked into the minds of either the benefactors or the beneficiary. They simply gave a helping hand until their friend was able to clear himself and to pay his obligations.

And so on we could give specific examples but these serve the purpose. Has your organization availed itself of every opportunity to do the little kindness that lies within its reach? Does it stand as a big brother to those persons whose problem economic reform cannot solve? And what of the value to the local itself of expending a little human sympathy? Perhaps there is no truer statement in the Book of Books than that it is more blessed to give than to receive. It is a satisfaction and happiness indescribable. Perhaps the local associations instanced might try to tell you what it has meant to them to do a little act of kindness, but you can really only know by yourself doing likewise. We commend the development of this phase of the association work to every local and every member.

Farmers Must Be Active

Some months ago a war-trade board was organized in Eastern Canada. It comprised largely of leading protected manufacturers. This board was to advise the government in trade matters relating to the war. At that time our trade with the United States was heavily against us and the rate of exchange in New York was about two per cent. The war trade board immediately rushed to the

government with a scheme for correcting this unfavorable trade balance. They recommended that the importation of a large number of articles manufactured in Canada should be prohibited. This was merely another method of closing off competition and giving our own manufacturers a more complete monopoly of the home market. Undoubtedly some members of the government would favor such a scheme, but apparently sufficient were opposed to it to prevent its adoption.

At the very moment they were recommending this prohibition of imports, there was lumber and pulp wood all ready cut and waiting for export to the United States in different parts of Eastern Canada. The value of this was \$100,000,000 and some of it was simply awaiting cars for transportation. This is the proper way to correct the balance of trade and improve the exchange rate, but it would bring no additional protection to the manufacturers. Recently the balance of trade has been corrected by American munitions' contracts placed in Canada. Unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States would quickly correct this so-called unfavorable balance of trade. If this war trade board is to be continued, it should be made representative not only of Canada but of all the industries of Canada. The government should remember that the West is still a part of Canada and that agriculture is one of its important industries. The farmers of Canada will never consent to any trade juggling as proposed by the war trade board.

The new Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association is comprised largely of the same interests that constituted the war trade board. Their literature and entire propaganda is in favor of the protective tariff. There is not a new idea in it. They are discouraging direct taxation such as the income tax and the war profits' tax. Possibly they are hoping to maintain the customs' tariff as the chief revenue collector so they will retain the benefits of its protective features. It is quite apparent that the protected interests have no desire to help pay their own share of the war debt, which they will be forced to pay by these two systems of direct taxation. They would prefer to have the money all collected by the tariff so that their portion of the burden could be shifted on to the consumer.

There is a warning in all this for the farmers on our western prairies. The wealthy and powerful interests behind the protective tariff are organizing their strength. They will fight the income tax and the war profits' tax to the limit. They know that when large revenues are derived by direct taxation it will kill the chief arguments in support of the tariff. Direct taxation is the farmer's best friend. Under this system he knows exactly what he pays and where it goes. Under the tariff he

does not see the tax. He does not know its burden and he does not know who gets it except in a general way.

In the big membership drive now on in the three farmer's associations in the prairie provinces, all these facts should be kept in mind. Unless the farmers are organized and well organized and ready to work together, they will be out-generalled and beaten in the struggle which will come immediately after the war, if not sooner. If the farmers are not organized they will be forced to pay the largest portion of the war debt and the taxes will be exceedingly heavy. If they are organized they can force the other interests to pay what they ought to pay and spread the burden evenly over the whole population. It can only be done by organization. Every farmer who goes into the association is making the organization that much stronger in its fight for justice and equity. When the matter is clearly put up to a farmer, he is a pretty stubborn individual if he cannot see that it is greatly to his own interest to join his fellow farmers in their organization.

Coal and the Price

All those in authority are urging consumers to order their coal early so that the western mines can be kept operating at full time. This is no idle suggestion but a stern reality. Our coal for this winter is to come practically altogether, from the Alberta mines where there is coal without end, but unless it is mined now there will not be a sufficient supply to go around. Those who order early will not only be sure of their supply but will be assisting the government and the fuel authorities in providing sufficient fuel to carry us through the coming winter. The price of Alberta coal is steadily climbing

and it looks as though the railways and the dealers were getting exceptionally high returns for their services and the mine owners huge profits on their operations. This matter is now under investigation and no doubt will be remedied. But no matter whether the price is high or low, householders must have the coal and the time to order is now. The amount of hard coal that will be brought in from Pennsylvania will be greatly reduced and possibly none at all will be available. Every possible order for coal should be put in at once. The situation is growing steadily more serious.

Beware of Stock Pedlars

Reports are current again that stock pedlars are travelling throughout the country selling stock to farmers in various questionable enterprises. There is no need for any farmer to be enticed into the purchase of worthless stocks. Protection has been afforded especially for those who are not well versed in stock buying. In Manitoba and Alberta there are public utilities commissions, and in Saskatchewan the local government board. No person is permitted to sell stock until they have been licensed by these boards. Any agent selling stock must show his license. Any farmer can get a report on any stock that is offered him by writing to the provincial secretary of his association, to the public utilities commission or local government board. If any agent is selling stock that is not licensed, he can be punished.

A lot of people have the idea that the best way to win the war is to pile up a lot of money for themselves at the expense of the common people.

It has been said that in the olden days the patriots bled for their country. We have some gentlemen in Canada who claim to be patriots and prove it by bleeding their country and bleeding it good and plenty.

In the United States where the profiteering is going on the same as in Canada, someone suggested that the national song "Yankee Doodle" should be changed to "Yank The Boodle."

Order your coal now. You may find it difficult to get it later on.

The profits which the millers have been enjoying have undoubtedly made them feel exceedingly comfortable. They have paid their war taxes and still have profits that read like a romance.

Entirely too many of our protectionist friends look upon the consumers of Canada as their own special preserve. They feel that Canadian consumers should be forced to buy their goods and no other. Fortunately, not all the manufacturers take this attitude. The others have still something to learn.

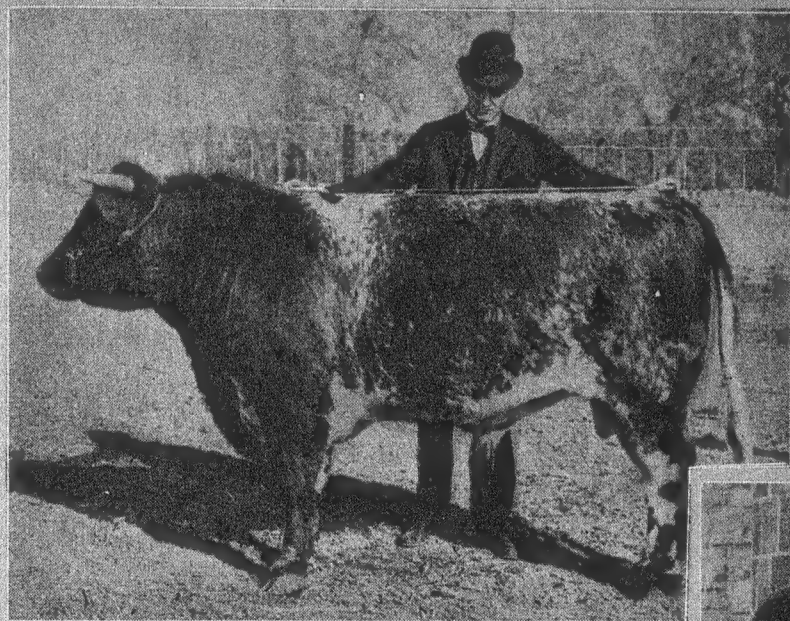


THE FINAL HAND-OUT

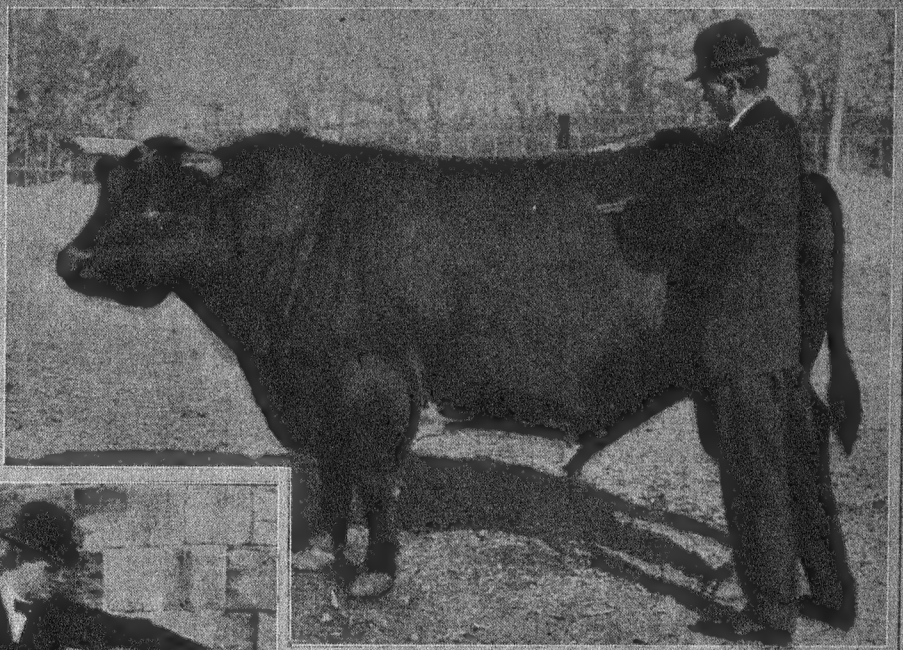
NOTE.—The arbitration board has decided that the government should pay the Mackenzie and Mann interests \$10,800,000 in full settlement of their equity in the C.N.E.

What the Beef Judge Looks For

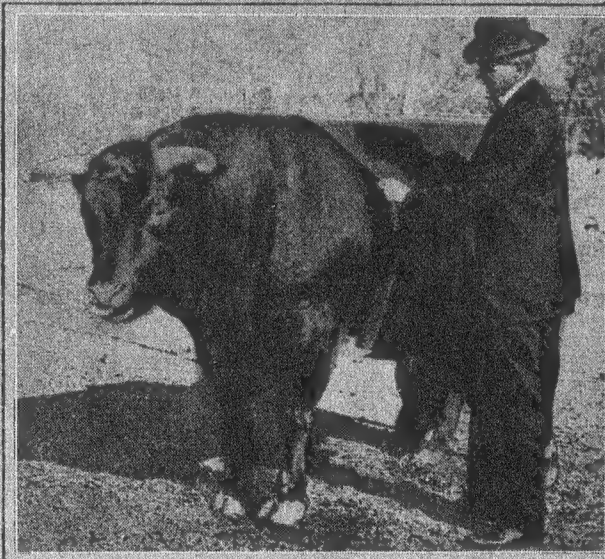
Essential points in the Conformation of a Good Beef Animal



THE beef animal should have a back as straight as a string, a heavy muscular development where the best cuts of beef are found.



HERE are the sirloin and the porterhouse. Width usually indicates that the flesh is thick on this part.



A LOOSE, pliable skin is associated with the good digestion and thrift that assure high quality in beef.



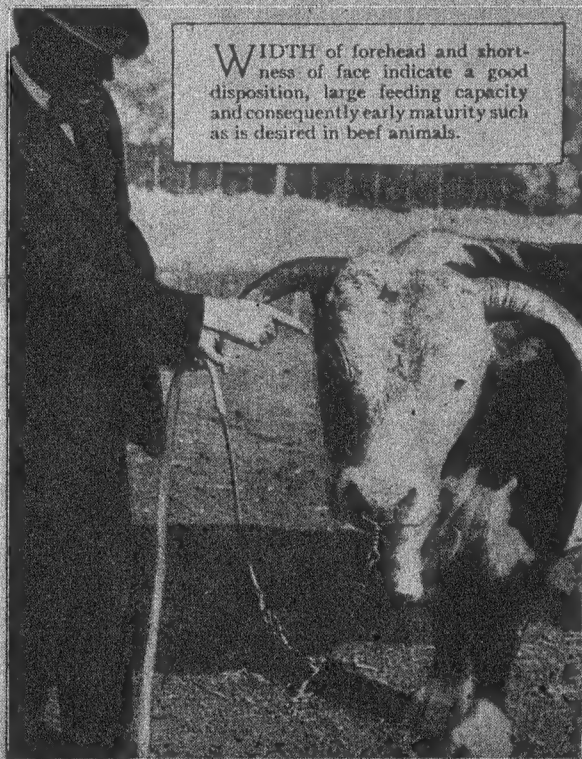
A WELL-SPRUNG fore-rib, thickly covered with firm flesh, indicates that the animal will produce a carcass with a large proportion of prime rib roasts which are valuable cuts.



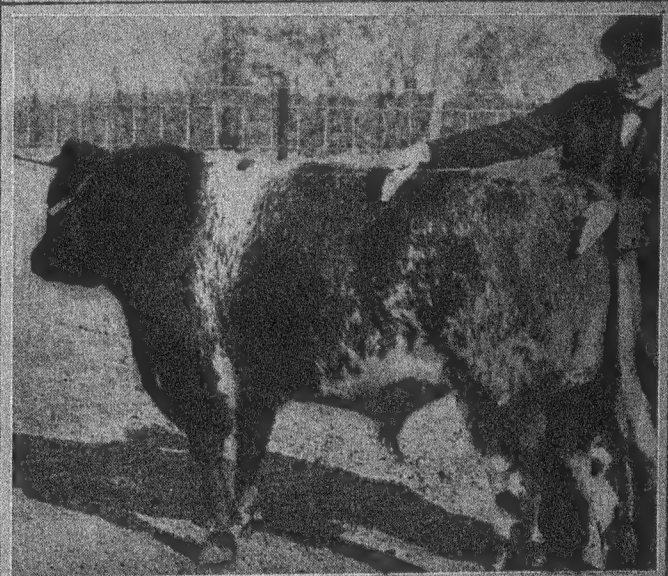
A WELL-DEVELOPED crest and a thick neck are the marks of a beef bull that possesses the desired prepotency.



THIS is the deep, wide hind quarter where we get the big round steaks and rump roasts.



WIDTH of forehead and shortness of face indicate a good disposition, large feeding capacity and consequently early maturity such as is desired in beef animals.



A SQUARE, blocky rump that does not slope off shows that there is a lot of beef in the hind quarters.

(11)

Order of Merit vs. Nobility

A Democratic Method for rewarding Public Spirit---By D. C. Harvey

AN order of merit for Canada is a favorite dream of many who are opposed to the bestowal of hereditary titles as a means of stimulating and rewarding public spirit. They favor it not only because it would be an exclusively national institution but also because it would be more in harmony with the spirit of democracy which Canadians are helping to revive in its immemorial haunts. They favor it because it would be a constant stimulus to patriotic effort alike in peace or war as well as a stirring call to enquire what a particular individual himself, rather than his ancestor, has done to merit distinction. They favor it because they believe that even the citizens of a thorough-going democracy require public recognition and commendation in order to rise to a conception of disinterested public service.

But the champions of a personal order of merit in contra-distinction to an hereditary nobility, find themselves in opposition to all the conservative instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race. Their opponents claim, either that an hereditary nobility is designed to meet the same need as an order of merit, or that what was good enough for father is good enough for them. They demand whether a nation has ever grown to greatness and produced a class of citizens eager to contribute to the world's work without an hereditary order of social distinction as an incentive to meretricious deeds. They point to the Patricians in Rome, the Noblesse in France, the Peerage in England, and summarily consign to outer darkness all those whose faith in hereditary honors is weak.

The Example of Rome

It is true that in the past, nations have developed some sort of an hereditary nobility whether social or political or both. Rome, "The Niobe of Nations," had its Patricians and Plebeians, the former being a self-styled nobility or pioneers, or a caste of early settlers who tried to exclude all new arrivals from places of trust or profit in church or state. In fact, the Patricians had been the whole people at first, and had not been ennobled until the new peoples sought shelter among the Seven Hills, or were subjugated by the arms of Rome. Then, the whole group of sordidness assumed the privilege of nobility to the exclusion and disadvantage of the Tenderfeet. But as time passed, the Plebeians gained admission to all offices of importance, and their officials, in turn, built up a new nobility of service, cutting across the old Patrician nobility of birth and ultimately became more important than the old nobility itself.

This evolution of a nobility of service in opposition to a nobility of birth was characteristic of the nations which followed the decline and fall of Rome; and was particularly true of England where the Anglo-Saxon thegn arose to vie with and supplant the old Teutonic earl who had lived in the plains of Germany from time immemorial, and according to tradition had had a separate creation from the ordinary freeman as well as from the slave. This Anglo-Saxon thegn was a land owner in close association with the king and in return for his special services of defence, counsel, and consent he had special privileges conferred upon him. He was essentially a noble because of his contribution to his community. He could

be promoted from a thegn to an earl just as the earl or ordinary freeman might become a thegn by performing certain services of national importance. Early laws record several ways in which promotion might result, e.g., "If a earl throve so that he had fully five hides of land, church and kitchen, bell-house and borough-gate, seat and special duty in the King's hall, then was he thenceforth of thegn-right worthy," and again, "If a merchant throve, so that he fared thrice over the wide sea by his own means, then was he thenceforth of thegn-right worthy."

A Nobility of Service

Anglo-Saxon nobility then had become practically a nobility of service on the eve of the Norman conquest, and in this respect was not materially affected by that event. The military adventurers upon whom the conqueror now bestowed large grants of land owed suit and service to the king as head of the nation and so long as their descendants were nobler by tenure they might be called a nobility of service since their tenure was a tenure by service, that is, military service for defence of the king and deliberate service for the guidance of the king in national administration.

The nucleus of our modern nobility so-called, is to be found in this nobility of service rather than in a nobility of birth. From time to time, it has renewed its vigor by fusing red blood with blue. Henry II. was accused of "raising men from the dust." Henry VIII. had to raise men from the commercial classes to the Peerage in order to repair some of the waste of the Wars of the Roses. James I. continued this policy with a view to increased revenue rather than with an eye to service. After the restoration when the idea of a tenure by military service was entirely superseded, membership in the peerage became a reward for personal or political service and the numbers began to increase rapidly. But from George III. to George V., nobility in title has been confined almost exclu-

sively to men of wealth, and recently it has been felt that it is much more important for a prospective nobleman to render a service to the party funds than to the nation or Empire as a whole.

of merit or of real public service. It is this faith that influences men of distinction to accept a title and a seat in the House of Lords along with others who have purchased these distinctions, thereby enabling the British peerage to retain a measure of vitality, and this constant infusion of new life is one of the factors which has preserved the British nobility from the fate of the French noblesse. The most important cause has been the fact that the British nobility has not been really a noble caste, since the essence of nobility consists in some privilege to be inherited by all descendants in the male line; but the British peerage transmits its privileges to only one member at a time and he is supported to perform political duties of national importance. This law has saved England from a continental noblesse. For example, in France of the Ancient Regime, all members of a noble family were ennobled and inherited special privileges to the exclusion of the non-privileged orders. Though high offices in church and state were restricted to those who were ennobled for four generations, it could hardly be maintained that the French nobility was a nobility of service, and when it was attacked in the French Revolution it received a blow from which it cannot recover. It fell because it forgot that even nobility has its obligations which can only be neglected at its peril. It fell because its own motto, noblesse oblige, had become nought but base cant.

Caste System Must Disappear

With the progress of democracy, the attractiveness of nobility and its trappings is bound to diminish in all countries. With the broadening of national ideals, the spread of education through school and press, the superstitious and indiscriminating reverence for a lord will gradually disappear like the belief in witchcraft. Nobility will cease to exist as a social caste, and will become either a personal distinction for merit only, or an epithet used to describe a rare moral quality.

It should be much less difficult for

tain institutions. Their attitude is akin to that of the Falkland islanders during the Boer war. Though England itself was sharply divided in regard to the justice of the war to the Falkland islander it was "my country always right," and the doubter was promptly mobbed. This sentimental reverence, on the fringes of the Empire, for what is of doubtful validity, at the centre, illustrates well the attitude of Canadian advocate of nobility. They forget that nobility is a survival of feudal days when the ordinary man was a dumb ox so far as political life was concerned. They forget that only in England could such an anomaly exist as an oligarchic form for a democratic spirit, and that to transplant such an anomaly to a democracy of the Canadian type would be to court disaster by putting new wine into old bottles. When Sir John Willison says that in Canada those who have titles are just as democratic as those who have not, he is surely making sport of Canadian intelligence or making a new definition of democracy. The new nobility may be great mixers with the ready manner and the muscular jaw of the demagogue; but certainly they are not democratic in spirit, for in spite of all affirmative to the contrary, those who favor the creation of a social or political caste frankly prefer an oligarchy to a democracy and strive with all their power to establish the one and traduce the other. Amongst their friends they define democracy as merely the right to choose one's rulers from the governing classes to which those who have titles of nobility or notoriety belong, and they look forward to the time when their numbers will be sufficient to enable them to proclaim in public what they whisper in private. But true Canadians cannot be convinced either that hereditary titles are democratic or that the first-born of a Canadian who has paid the fees of a gentleman will of necessity inherit either the traditional culture, or the spirit of service which are said to characterize both the noble lords who deliberate regularly on the banks of the Thames and the "backwoodsmen" who are whipped up to vote when their interests are at stake.

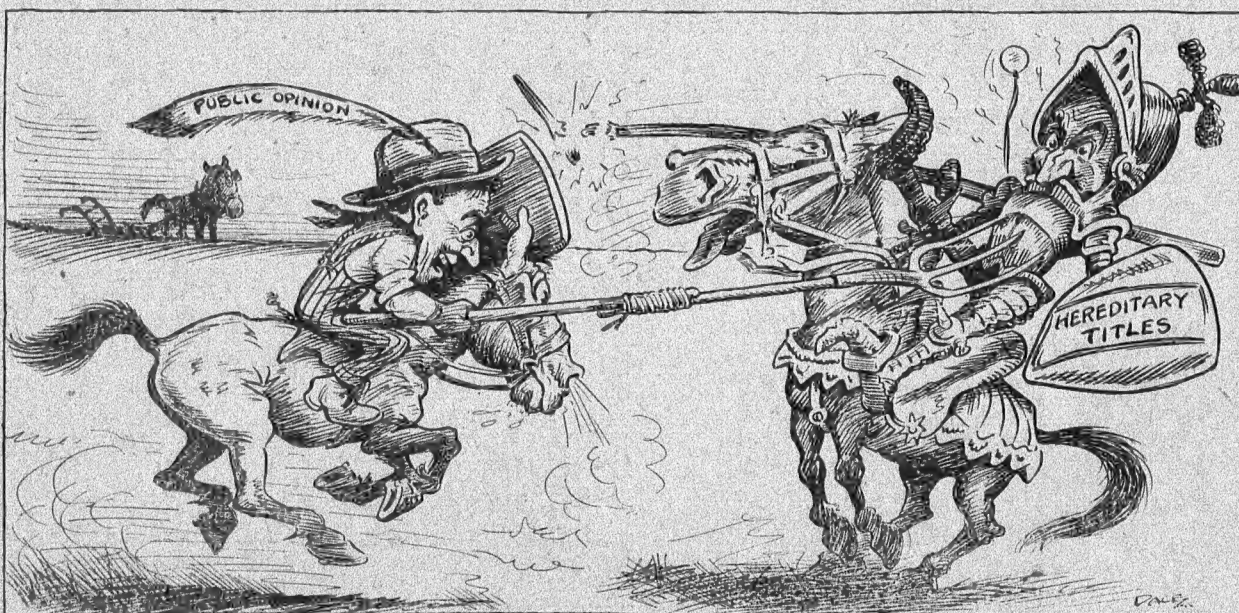
The Edict of United States

The more one reflects upon this problem the more one regrets that the statesmen who made our constitution did not settle this matter once and for all, as the American statesmen did when they ruled that "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, province or state."

It will be observed in the first place that the United States will grant no titles; secondly, that no prominent official can accept one from a not her sovereign without the consent of congress, a body strongly opposed to

such distinctions; and lastly, that the ordinary citizen is free to accept a title for the reason that a foreign potentate is hardly likely to recognize the common herd in this way. In a word, the male citizen of the United States must become a citizen of another country in order to be a candidate for a title, while an American woman in marrying

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Public opinion in Canada is determined that no privileged aristocracy shall be imposed on our democracy.

sively to men of wealth, and recently it has been felt that it is much more important for a prospective nobleman to render a service to the party funds than to the nation or Empire as a whole.

A Healthy Sign

This very self-criticism, however, is a healthy sign and shows that the heart of Britain feels that admission to the status of nobleman should be a reward

Canada to deal with an incipient nobility than for Great Britain to abolish a long-established institution, but, unfortunately, many Canadians think it unpatriotic to use discrimination in adopting institutions from the Mother country. They have a fear that to criticize is to be disloyally forgetting that in Great Britain itself there is the utmost diversity of opinion in regard to the character and value of cer-

Breaking and Backsetting



*When and How to Break---Is Backsetting Advisable.
Thorough Cultivation Necessary--By Seager Wheeler*

IT is to be expected that there will be considerable areas of new lands broken up this season. Labor will be scarce on the farm; therefore, the following suggestions as to the best method to follow in order to put new lands in shape for a crop that will give maximum yield, may be timely at this time.

New breaking or backsetting will give high yields if the soil is properly prepared. In order to get the soil in the best condition one must consider some factors that may control crop yields. It is very important that the sod when turned by the plow should be well rotted as soon as possible after it is plowed. When this is done small grain, wheat, oats, and barley, flax and other crops may be made to produce abundantly.

There is a proper time to do this work and the time is limited to about six weeks, from about the middle or third week in May until the end of June. Many new-comers and those not acquainted with the condition in Western Canada, are under the impression that almost any time will do to break up prairie lands. Often the breaking season is extended too late in the season and the effect is seen in lighter and unsatisfactory yields not only in the following season, but for several seasons.

Why Seasonable Breaking Pays

The most satisfactory results are got when the work is done early in season, and not later than the first week in July. After that time conditions are not so favorable to the rotting of the sod. There is a big difference between prairie sod broken early in June and that broken in July. When broken up early and throughout the month of June the sod has every possibility of rotting quickly while conditions are favorable. When broken late in July the sod dries out and while, on the surface, there is no great difference to the casual observer, there is a big difference in the yield the following season. By a personal examination of the sod the effect will be seen. When broken at the proper time the under portion of the furrow slice will be found, when lifted, easy to pulverize, the grass and fibre decomposed, while that broken late in season will be dry as when plowed. This may not mean much to the inexperienced at that time but will be obvious the following season, in the difference in crop growth and yield. When the sod is plowed late and dries out the effect is very noticeable for some seasons after. No matter how much work is put on the land it will not yield as freely as when the breaking is done in season.

In the early days we used to break prairie in the spring and sow the wheat or oats. The crop returns were light and the bad effect noted in after crops. When broken up in the spring and sown the growing crop used up the moisture necessary to rot the sod, and it simply dried out. The same effect

applies when breaking is done too late in the season.

Soon after the sod is broken up in proper season, by lifting the under portion of the sod it will be found that the condition is similar to a rotting manure pile, the grass is wet, steamy, and decomposed, the root fibre in time also decays.

How Deep and How Often

Having these points in mind it will also be important to know the best depth to plow, and whether it shall be plowed once only or backset. In some districts backsetting is preferable to breaking where the native grasses are liable to give trouble. If this is the case, breaking done early allows the grasses to get possession of the field, and it may be more advantageous to backset. Advocates of backsetting claim that it will yield better crops than if the land is broken only. This is true in some respects if after the first crop is removed the second plowing is done the following spring, as the plow will reverse the sod. Owing to the open air space the moisture quickly evaporates before it can be put in condition. In the spring drying winds and lack of rainfall can be expected and it may not be possible to provide a suitable seed bed. When the sod is reversed by the plow, it is in almost the same condition as when first broken up, and will require more work and time to fit it properly for the seed than is possible to give it, owing to the drying condition.

The most advantageous time to do the second plowing after the first crop is renewed is in the fall, as at that time conditions are more favorable than in the spring. When this is done the disc harrow should follow the plow, giving a double discing, and then harrowed. The number of harrowings depend on the condition of the soil. Afterwards it should be followed by the plank drag. If a cultivator is used on the farm, the field should be given one stroke with the narrow tooth of about two or three inches wide. It may be left this way to

go into the winter. If the cultivator is not used then a stroke of the harrow will be sufficient. In using the cultivator care is exercised to go only about two inches deep. When the field is treated in this manner, one can expect the best results at the second cropping and in following seasons and will give equally as good results as backsetting.

One advantage of breaking over backsetting is that only one plowing is done. On backsetting one must consider the extra cost of the second plowing. And it is hard work for the teams as conditions may be dry at the time the second plowing ought to be done. While I would not make any claim that breaking is more satisfactory than backsetting, I feel that under the present condition of scarcity of labor, breaking once only will be more economical and profitable, especially where the native grasses do not interfere. If the suggestions for breaking in proper seasons, and the operations in fitting the soil for the seed are followed, there is not the slightest doubt as to its yielding a fine crop and it will stand considerable drought.

Breaking Prairie Sod

Which ever method is practised the following suggestion will apply in order to fit the soil for the seed. We have first to consider the best depth to plow. It is necessary to point out that we must provide a bed for the seed. To do so it will be essential to plow deep enough, at a depth of at least four inches or five inches, to obtain two inches of loose mellow soil at the surface. When the plowing is three or less inches deep it is not possible to do this.

In plowing, the sod should lie over flat, and care taken that no misses are made. If the plow goes wide or is thrown out by stones or roots, it is advisable to turn around and go at it again, so that all the field is plowed as uniformly as possible. It all depends on how the sod is first plowed, whether the succeeding crops will be good and

profitable. If the breaking is done badly or unevenly, or some portion is missed, the bad effect will be seen the following season. When plowing the second time, the plow will again skip and run out and these spots be missed and result in grassy spots in the field. I would emphasize that the first breaking up of the prairie sod has a great influence on the succeeding crops. Plow well and good, and one can expect good crops—plow badly, uneven crops.

Cultivating After the Plow

Whether the field should be packed as soon as turned by the plow can be left to the judgment of the operator. Packing induces quick rotting of the sod, but if the native grasses are liable to give trouble then packing only aggravates conditions. After the plowing is completed, following the first rain or while the sod is moist, the disc harrow should be used, to prepare the seed bed.

In using the disc harrow, care should be taken to avoid reversing the sod. The disc harrow should operate the same way the field was plowed and set at an angle to loosen the top inches of soil. If the edges of the sod are not pressed down by packing the disc the first operation of double discing will slice off the edges of the sod. This is desirable as it will afford soil to make the seed bed. If the edge has been pressed down completely flat it may be necessary to disc more times than if the edge were left lying up.

After the field is double disced the plank drag that I have described in former issues of The Guide should be used by operating at an angle. The operation of the plank drag, drawn at an angle, is to roll the sods along the front edges. By the time they get to the end of the drag they should be completely pulverized and pulled to pieces. The action of the drag also shaves the surface, and cuts down the edges and fills the inequalities and hollows. The work done by the plank drag at this time cannot be duplicated by any other implement that I know of. Only one operation is necessary. In addition to this service it also prepares the way for the final work to be done. After the drag has gone over the surface, it is more uniform and level. If one more discing, either single or double, is given at this time, the disc is able to cut at an even depth over the surface and loosen up the top soil for the seed bed. It will be noted that all these operations are done in line with the plowing.

Keep the Sod Flat

It is a common custom to use the disc harrow at the second or third discing across or diagonally across the field. It is doubtful if there is any advantage in doing so. Cutting the sod in squares or cutting so deep to invert some of the sods should be avoided.

The lower portion of the sod should be completely flat and the top two

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Horses have been the Motive Power for most of the Breaking on the Prairies

Paula of the Movies

A Love Story in Three Parts

By Edwin Baird

PART II.

SAM Llewellyn, a farmer's son, fell in love with Paula Hunt when he saw her on the moving-picture screen in "The Spangled Slipper." He thought he could write a movie play. He did, but when he sent it away to be sold, it came quickly back. He resolved to carry it himself to the man who bought such things. He presented his play, "A Social Butterfly," to the editor's office, and the editor gave him a chance to look around the place with a guide. That led to the events in this part of our story and the next.

A girl sat at a grand piano her fingers rippling dreamily over the keys; a man in evening clothes stood beside her a violin tucked under his chin. He went through the movements of playing that instrument. Neither produced a sound. But a woman outside the camera's range played a Hungarian rhapsody on an upright piano, which doubtless lent an appearance of truth to the dumb play of the mute musicians.

At the conclusion of this performance the director shouted, "Everybody applaud!" and all broke into a furious handclapping.

Then a girl sprang up from an ornate divan and cried, "On with the dance!" the woman at the upright piano—who wouldn't appear in the picture—struck up a lively one-step, the girl at the grand piano awakened her dreamy fingers and still evoked no sound, and the assemblage began whirling.

"That'll do!" barked the director, and the whole business stopped. He stepped back, appraised the scene critically with narrowed eyes, ordered some slight changes in the setting; then, "Everybody ready now?"

Everybody was ready. "Grind!" he called to the camera boy, who ground with diligence while the players performed their pantomime exactly as they had before.

Though Sam hadn't the slightest idea what it was all about, he found it very absorbing—more absorbing, in fact, than the finished product would be.

He couldn't quite accustom himself, however, to the make-up. The whitened faces looked ghastly in the artificial light, and the enlarged eyes, the penciled brows and carmined lips, bore small resemblance to anything human.

Sam, enthralled, had forgotten what accounted for his presence in this fantastic atmosphere; but in another minute he was reminded of it in a most emphatic way. A new group of players had emerged from a room farther down the studio hall, and now proceeded in his direction. Stepping aside to let them pass, he removed his eyes momentarily from the action before the cameras. And then his heart seemed to pump up into his throat and almost suffocate him, for there, so close that he might have touched her sleeve, was Paula Hunt!

His pulse pounding tumultuously, lips slightly parted, he stood staring at her. And yet, despite his inner turbulence, he was conscious of a small disappointment. Paula in the flesh, he at once observed, did not entice the eye as Paula on the screen had done. In the first place, she seemed less beautiful—possibly because she wore no make-up; and in the second, she was not attired in the exquisite silks and cloud-like tulle that had made her so enchanting in "The Spangled Slipper." Instead, she was dressed like a simple country maid, or at least like country maids dress in the land where the movies come from. At any rate, her sunbonnet and checkered apron were objects too familiar to Sam to suggest romance, and romance and Paula had, until now, been synonymous in his mind.

With no heed for his devouring gaze, she walked on, chatting with the man beside her. Sam saw, with an odd little stab of jealousy, that this man was the handsome, ox-eyed person who embraced Paula so rapturously in "The Spangled Slipper." In marked contrast to the others, he was clothed in the latest word of urban style, the others

being appareled in rustic attire—according to the standard of movie-land—so exaggerated as to leave no trace of doubt about that.

While Sam was contemplating the remote possibility of tendering his plays to the actress, he was confronted by a wiry man in a light gray overcoat and horn-rimmed spectacles, who, gesturing to the performers moving on ahead, said in a matter-of-fact way: "Ain'tcha going with that bunch?"

Before the surprised Sam could frame an answer to that question he was asked another:

"You're Bud Walsh, ain'tcha?"

"No; I'm Sam Llewellyn."

"Oh!" said the man in the gray coat, with an apologetic note in his voice. He turned and called to another man, who was passing with a band of gladiators: "Oh Pat! Seen Bud Walsh anywhere today?"

"Saw him last night," answered Pat, "and he was stewed. Guess he's not showing today."

He of the gray coat looked back to

self as an actor in the films, instead of a writer for them, were not destined to thrive. He sat in the second automobile beside a black-haired young man who played second leads. His name was Charles Ripley, and he was not averse to talk. His talk was anything but encouraging:

"It's a rotten game this life," he went on to say, "for a man like you. Take my advice, and stick to the farm."

Sam replied that nothing was farther from his mind than sticking to the farm, now that he had a chance to become a great moving-picture star.

Young Mr. Ripley surveyed him compassionately.

"Of course you're feeling a little puffed up—now. But it's only fair to tell you that your landing a job so easily today was nothing but blind luck. Old Carney took you because you happen to fit this particular stunt we're doing today like a stopper fits a bottle. But it may be weeks before we do any more farm stuff, and then where'll you



He wasn't sure what it was all about. The whitened faces looked ghastly in the artificial light.

Sam, and the alert eyes behind the horn-rimmed spectacles went intelligently over the young farmer's big body.

"You're the right type, anyway: big bones, strong muscles, broad hands, heavy jaw—" Sam began to feel like a prize steer on exhibition—"ever act in the movies?"

"No, but I've seen lots of 'em, and I've written two—"

"Ever chop wood?"

"If I had a dollar for every cord I've chopped—" Sam began afresh, and was again interrupted:

"Well, here's the proposition: we're going among the hicks today to take some farm stuff, and it seems I'm shy a man. The job's yours if you've nothing better on. There's three dollars and a quarter in it. What d'you say?"

Sam required less than two seconds to say, "I'm it," and as he followed the director to the street, where two automobiles waited to convey the players to their destination, he was picturing himself as a widely known film favorite.

But these delectable visions of him-

be in the meantime?"

"Looking for a job in some other play," announced Sam promptly.

Mr. Ripley smiled as one who indulges a child's amusing whim.

"I wonder," he asked, selecting a cigarette and offering his case to Sam, "if you lamped that hungry mob in the vestibule this morning?"

Sam, declining the cigarettes, said, yes, he had lamped that mob and had reflected about it quite a little.

"Every morning," said the saddening Mr. Ripley, exhaling smoke, "that same gang of extras turns up, eager and expectant, and almost every morning they are turned down, unless, like you, one of 'em happens to be lucky. Then he gets three dollars and two bits for his day's work."

"But surely," protested Sam, "the studios have to get new people somewhere, sometime."

"True enough," agreed Mr. Ripley, wagging his solemn head; "but it happens that the supply exceeds the demand about four to one."

"I can write photoplays too," argued Sam, feeling a trifle warm under the

collar, "I've already written two—"

"And had 'em both turned down, of course. You needn't tell me. They always are. I often think," mused the provoking young actor who played second leads, "that ninety million of America's hundred million inhabitants are writing photoplays. Old Doc Olliver gets a bushel of 'em every day."

Sam began to conceive a strong distaste for this man's conversation. He devoted his eye to the country through which they were passing—for Chicago was five miles behind them by now—and then he sat up with a little start. "Where are we going?" he demanded.

"To a farm in Kane County owned by a man named Milton Wright. Why? Do you live down this way?"

"I live," said Sam, "within half a mile of the Wright farm."

Curiously, the statement caused Ripley to revert to his pessimism:

"I can't help feeling sorry for you somehow. You don't know what a foolish play you're making—wanting to give up the farm and all for moving pictures. Why, when you come down to cases, the farmer is the only man in this Republic who really has any independence. You'd be surprised to know the number of players in our company who are saving up to buy farms. Take our leading woman, for instance—Mrs. Mitchell—she's crazy about farm life. So's her husband, for that matter. They're always talking of the time when they'll be able to ditch the movies for good and all, and go in for raising pigs and riding horseback, and feeding ducks and chickens, and raking hay and digging in the earth—"

"Mrs. Mitchell?" puzzled Sam. "I thought your leading woman was Paula Hunt."

Mr. Ripley laughed for the first time since Sam had made his acquaintance.

"So she is, old top." Then he pointed to the car ahead. "See that chap beside Paula yonder?"

Sam looked, and saw the ox-eyed Adonis sitting beside Paula in the tonneau, his arm extended along the back of the seat behind her shoulders.

"Sure, I see him," growled Sam.

"Well, that's Frank Mitchell—Paula's husband, you know."

Director Carney's choice of the Wright farm as a photoplay setting spoke well for his discerning eye. Moving-picture directors are always searching for picturesque scenes in which to film their out-door stuff, and certainly the Wright farm was as alluring in that respect as any in the Middle West. The superb oaks, the splendid elms, the gentle slopes here and there, the tree-fringed creek winding through velvety meadows—all contributed to this.

Admirable, too, was Carney's choice of this day as just the right one for farm stuff. It was the fourth of November, and there had been a light frost last night, but today was genial and sunny, with a haze in the air that suggested Indian summer. The trees in every direction were a riot of glorious color. The fields, as far as the eye could reach, were golden with the harvest. Truly, here was a day that breathed of prosperity, peace, good will.

And the players from the city were not unappreciative. They alighted at the farmhouse with cries of delight, and with animation more genuine than they generally displayed in the studio.

Carney, tingling with energy, stepped down from the first automobile, and swept the surrounding country with a quick glance of satisfaction. His alert eyes lit on a pair of twin oaks outlined against an azure sky, and shone brighter still.

"Jove, what a set that'll make! Paula, we'll take you there, standing in the crotch of those trees. We'll get Frank in the picture. Sentiment business." He jerked a scenario from his overcoat pocket and began flipping the pages with his thumb, which he moistened on his tongue. Several of the performers gathered around him. Others were starting off to explore the farm. Everybody seemed excited and joyous.

No; not everybody, either. Sam was profoundly dismal. He sat on the porch

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United Farmers of Alberta

Secretaries' Convention

It has been decided to hold the secretaries' convention this year at two points, viz., at Edmonton and Calgary, on the following dates:—Calgary, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2 and 3; Edmonton, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 9 and 10. These dates are all during the Calgary and Edmonton summer fairs, when single fare plus one-third rates will be in effect on all railroads and a number of special trains will be run.

The Central office has worked out a plan by which a pool rate of \$5.00 has been fixed. Each secretary or accredited representative will pay \$5.00 to the transportation fund, no more or no less. In this way the cost of getting the secretaries together is evenly distributed. Also it should ensure a large attendance of delegates, as the expense for the secretaries coming from distant points will not be prohibitive. While those from the closest-in points will thus be paying a trifle more than the actual railroad fare, they will in return benefit from the attendance of the more distant secretaries as the convention would not be so valuable unless it is fairly representative.

Locals were recently asked for their views on the secretaries' convention. Nearly all the replies were favorable. Only one letter has been received expressing opposition to the secretaries' convention. This stand was taken by one of our locals on the ground that it might minimize the importance of the annual convention. In order that none of our locals might have a misunderstanding on this point, we would like to point out that there is no such likelihood. The secretaries' convention could not possibly take the place of the annual convention in any respect whatever; it merely affords the opportunity of local secretaries getting together to discuss their own problems as secretaries, and to find out from mutual discussion how to make themselves more efficient secretaries in the service of their local associations. It also gives the Central office an opportunity to get the point of view of our local secretaries in regard to service which should be rendered by the Central office.

Woodbridge Testimonial

Mr. Rice Sheppard, 4th vice-president of the U.F.A., is acting as treasurer of a fund for the recent secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, who is now farming at Gellatley, B.C. A number of locals have sent in resolutions to the head office regretting that Mr. Woodbridge's health necessitated his resignation and expressing appreciation of his long service to the U.F.A. A few of the unions have thought fit to make a more tangible expression of appreciation. The following amounts have been received:

Strathcona Local No. 1	\$5.00
Painter Creek Local No. 296	5.00
Blackfoot Local No. 76	3.00
Vernon Local No. 300	10.00
Rocky Coulee Local No. 105	10.00
Wilkinson Local No. 635	5.00

The members of University local, at their recent meeting, instructed the secretary to write to the district director, asking him to request every local adjacent to Alsask to go to the Chautauqua on August 5. Twenty members of the local have promised to go, so if every local does as well there should be a monster U.F.A. meeting there, which would no doubt result in arousing enthusiasm, and securing new members. They are 20 miles from Alsask, but the secretary, W. G. Cowley, of Myleen, says they will be there. It was also decided at the meeting to send the secretary as a delegate to the convention of secretaries.

Hail Insurance Act

A summary of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act for Alberta appears on another page of this issue of The Guide. It is important that U.F.A. members be conversant with the terms of the act as it will be voted upon, undoubtedly, in a large number of municipalities this coming winter.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alberta

Relief Funds

Previously acknowledged	\$7,413.35
Silver Lake No. 196	30.00
Ellsworth No. 455	50.00
Nilrem No. 741	108.50
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	21.00
Garden Plain No. 310	50.00
Bellecamp No. 135	42.60
Rocky Coulee No. 105	40.00
Riverton No. 339	40.75
Rockdale No. 773	120.00
Thordensold No. 28	66.25
Ellsworth No. 455	152.71

\$8,135.16

Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 5.00
Bowden No. 9	15.00
Raymond No. 47	5.00
Carmangay Women's Institute	25.00
Verdant Valley Women's Institute	20.00

\$70.00

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,402.89
Rocky Coulee No. 105	255.00

\$4,657.89

Blind Soldiers' Fund	
Craigmyle No. 242	\$10.00
Travellers' Aid Fund	
Count's U.F.W.A.	\$5.00

Previously acknowledged \$2,948.07

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$96.50

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged \$2,253.55

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged \$1,684.75

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$144.50

Armenian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$5.00

Navy

Previously acknowledged \$44.14

Halifax Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$85.00

A meeting of the Dunmore local was held on May 4. The subjects under discussion were the holding of the annual picnic and a canvass for the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. In regard to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund, eight members were appointed to make a thorough canvass of the district and report at the next meeting. No action was taken in connection with the picnic. The secretary, G. O. Sallows, of Coleridge, remarks that their union stands a very good chance of increasing the membership this year. They have recently secured 14 new members, and hope to greatly increase this number in the June drive.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Fullview Local Union No. 778, of which Stuart Bake, of Hardisty, is secretary, had a very good attendance at their meeting on April 15. There were quite a number of ladies present, who took an interest in all the proceedings, and are now making all arrangements for a picnic in the near future.

Farmers who are desirous of obtaining boys under the Soldiers of the Soil movement should make application to A. L. Marks, Department of Agriculture, Parliament buildings, Edmonton, who is taking charge of this work.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The last two weeks of June, from June 17 to 29, have been definitely set apart for the big membership drive. It was thought better not to extend the campaign into the fore part of July, as this would conflict with the Calgary and Edmonton fairs. We hope to publish a complete schedule of the meetings arranged in The Guide of June 12.

E. H. Keith, secretary of Scenic Heights Local Union No. 154, in remitting dues for 20 members, reports that the roads have been in such bad condition and the weather generally so disagreeable that they have been unable to get around and get the dues, but they expect to make their enrolment of 57 last year even better this year.

Already they have ordered and received a carload of machinery, and have put in a requisition for twine, both from the United Grain Growers. They find these co-operative purchases resulted in a big financial saving to the members.

G. A. Gant, secretary of the Caledonia local, reports that at their recent meeting binder twine, livestock shipping and a co-operative store were among the subjects discussed.

R. J. Webster, secretary of the Bellcamp local, has forwarded to the Central office \$51, being contribution from the local to the Y.M.C.A. for their work among the soldiers and sailors.

The secretary of Sexsmith local, Allan Mercer, writes: "It is a pleasure to enclose money order for \$52 in payment of 52 new members." Organization pays—ask Secretary Mercer.

Normandale local, which was recently organized, is making very satisfactory progress. The secretary, W. R. Fitzsimmons, of Normandale, says they have a real live local, which he hopes will make for itself in the future.

Julian E. Clarke, secretary of Sullivan Lake local, in a recent communication, states that they are planning to enter the membership campaign early and stay late.

At a meeting of the Wheatland local, on May 10, it was decided to affiliate with the Fairgrove local in purchasing twine. A committee was appointed to confer with Fairgrove and Caledonia U.F.A. in regard to opening a store in Sedgewick.

Irma local No. 117 is preparing for the big membership drive and expect a considerable increase in their membership. The secretary F. D. Johnstone, of Irma, writes: "The big drive is on for membership. Please send me 150 membership cards." We wish them every success in their endeavor.

More new locals have been organized this year than last year. A number which had been inactive have also been revived. Keep up the good work.

Read the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association pages also. You will see some good hints there which you can apply to your own local.

Tring local held a very successful meeting on April 27. Their next meeting will take place on May 25. The newly-appointed secretary, H. W. Humphrey, of Tring, states that they have great prospect of enrolling quite a few new members and making the local quite a live one.

I. M. McCune, secretary of the Irricana local, No. 91, recently paid a visit to the Central office and reports their local is doing well. The farmers of the district are realizing the benefits derived from the U.F.A. A lumber department is now being added to their co-operative store. Up to the present time the co-operative store has been doing a very good business.

Jos. Stauffer, of Olds, director for the Red Deer constituency, has been instrumental in organizing a new local at Eckville. He is very anxious to see his district thoroughly organized, and after seeding expects to devote a lot of his time to organizing locals.

Cummings local union No. 326 has recently been reorganized. A. J. Morrison has been appointed secretary, and reports that all the members are enthusiastic and taking a great interest in U.F.A. work.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Our Gifts to the Empire

THE entire contributions made by our members for patriotic purposes amount to over \$250,000. This includes 84,462 bushels of wheat realized from the Patriotic Acre Scheme. In August, 1918, we sent a trainload of flour as a free gift of our farmers to the cause of the Allies. There were 41 carloads of this flour, amounting to 3,200,000 pounds.

In addition to this gift a grant of \$2,000 was recently made from the Patriotic Acre Fund to the British Sailors' Relief Fund; \$2,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund; \$250 to the Great War Veterans and \$250 to the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League. The balance of the Patriotic Acre Fund, to the amount of \$20,000, has been invested in the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan. Our locals have also contributed \$16,155 for Red Cross work, \$7,463 for Belgian Relief, \$2,221.65 for the Military Y.M.C.A. Fund, \$1,571.15 for Agricultural Relief for the Allies, and \$10,840 for other patriotic purposes. These figures include only those sums which have been forwarded through the Central office. We do not take account of the large amounts which are being contributed by our various locals and sent direct, of these amounts we, of course, have no record.

Contributions to these various funds are coming in to our Central office constantly, and we are glad to receive and forward them and keep careful account of same without making any charge for our services. Full information as to any of these funds will be cheerfully forwarded on request. We shall be glad to have the Social Service funds contributed on Grain Growers' Sunday forwarded to us, or at least a statement of the amount should be sent to our Central office.

The strong appeal of these patriotic causes should stir us more deeply than ever before. Since the need is increasingly great, we should enlarge our hearts and increase our gifts. Let us not only "do our bit," but do our share. We can all do better than we have yet done, and the great need must be met. If we cannot go and fight for our country in its hour of need, we can do our best for those who are fighting for us. Address Patriotic Funds Department, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited, Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

For the Red Triangle

Gentlemen:—

Please find enclosed the sum of \$32.40 for the Red Triangle Fund of the Y.M.C.A. Donations as follows: Fertile W.G.G.A., \$20; Fertile school children and teacher, \$3.40; G. R. Cowles, \$3.00; Mrs. Harbottle, \$1.00; Neil McDonald, \$5.00. Total, \$32.40—Mrs. Neil McDonald, sec.-treas. W.G.G.A.

Cosy Nook Concert

A most successful concert and dance in aid of the Red Cross Society was recently held at the Cosy Nook school house, under the auspices of the Cosy Nook local of our association. The first part of the evening was taken up by a musical programme, a sum of \$38 being taken at the door for admission. At the close of the concert a sale of boxes took place, H. Ball, senr., acted as auctioneer, and he succeeded in raising a sum of \$80 by their sale. A cushion, made by one of the members, realized \$4.50.

Great credit is due to the women members of the local, who made a substantial contribution to the fund by the making and sale of a patchwork quilt. The quilt was drawn for, and the winner generously handed it over to the auctioneer for sale, who realized the sum of \$30 on the transaction. The local succeeded in establishing a record for the district, the total proceeds of the evening amounting to \$152.65.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

A Prayer for Peace

(Song composed for Grain Growers' Sunday, June 16, 1918. By Mrs. M. M. Dickson, Dinsmore, Sask.)

Eternal Father, Thou art one,
Howe'er thy people name thy name;
Giver of good, and life and love,
Creator of our human frame.
Oh hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril o'er the sea.

Of many lands, of many creeds,
Bound by one common tie of grief,
One common aim—the good of all,
One love, one centre of belief.
Unitedly we cry to Thee
For those in peril o'er the sea.

They cry for help and so do we;
We here at home and they who fight,
Oh touch our hearts that we may give
Ourselves, our all, for truth and right.
Oh Father, God, we cry to Thee
For all in need on land and sea.

Oh may we rise to the great heights
Of those who fight on Flanders' plains,
And know like them, there's but one
God—
One Christ, who ever lives and reigns.
Oh Thou, most High, they cry to Thee
For us, their brothers, o'er the sea.

Oh Lord, Thy Power again reveal,
Thy people pray; they toil and fight,
They suffer, die. They long for peace,
For justice, equity and right.
Oh purify our aims that we
May all co-operate with Thee.

Oh Father, Great, Thy children cry,
Our world is full of strife and sin;
Our hearts are sad, the way is dark,
Prepare us for Thy peace again,
We bring ourselves anew to Thee
And pray for peace on land and sea.

Tune: Melita—'Eternal Father, Strong to Save.'

Grain Growers' Sunday

The following passages are extracted from a circular issued by the Central office in connection with Grain Growers' Sunday, which this year is to be held on June 16:—

Before any movement can grow to large proportions, there must be created in the imagination of the people a vision, or conception of that which is to be wrought out. If we are to make progress toward an ideal we must have continually before us a distinct conception of the idea which we desire to attain. It is, therefore, hoped that those who bring messages to our association on this our second Grain Growers' Sunday, will make clear to their hearers the true objective of our association. This is the time for critical analysis and the courageous selection of that which has the greatest value. We must now consider our objective in the light of the changed conditions which the war has brought about, and with special reference to those new and difficult problems which will confront us when the war is over.

Aim and Purpose

In its vigorous and prolonged struggle for economic reform, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been truly an influence for moral uplift and social betterment. The building of a nobler citizenship, a higher and better manhood and womanhood, has always been the ultimate purpose of our movement. We have never laid claim to being a religious organization. We are glad, however, that many leaders of our country have come to recognize the tremendous significance of our great movement.

Our activities have been essentially educational; for before we could prescribe remedies, it was necessary that we should understand the problems to be dealt with. These problems include everything that concerns the mental,

moral and material well-being of all our people.

We have learned that to be good farmers means more than to raise wheat and other farm produce. We must also market these products and purchase our supplies to the best advantage. In these trading activities we have found great advantage in the fullest co-operation, and we have developed our organization along these lines. But let us understand that the farmers movement stands for something larger than co-operation in buying and selling, and similar activities. It stands first of all for the recognition of the universal brotherhood of all men, and for the principle that the rights and privileges of all members of society must be balanced and safe-guarded on the basis of "Equity and Justice." Our slogan is "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

Our greatest interest in this war is "that the world may be made safe for democracy." We believe in the right of the people to govern themselves and work out their own salvation. Sovereignty is an attribute of the individual, and not inherently an attribute of the State. This is one of the essential principles for which we are fighting.

The War After the War

But when this war has been won, and democracy is again secure in its opportunity for development, there will be a greater work than ever for our association to do. It is then that all democratic bodies will need to be well organized and efficient to continue the great fight for real democracy. The entrenched interests which thrive by means of special privilege and inequitable tariff laws, etc., etc., must be dislodged from their positions and finally routed. Then we must stay on guard and be vigilant to protect and hold what we have secured. This war against special privilege and injustice will never be over until human nature has been changed and the millennial era of Christian Brotherhood and the Golden Rule shall have been ushered in.

The age of individualism is past. All progress, all great enterprises and movements of the future, will be brought about and carried on by means of efficient organization. The conclusion is inevitable; if democracy is to succeed, its promoters must build up a great, dominant, voluntary organization. The ideals of democracy must be made clear, and the means of attaining them must be brought home to the people. We must meet autocratic ideals and methods with democratic ideals and methods. We must oppose strength with strength until the stronger force wins.

The Farmers' Platform

Possibly some of our urban brothers have thought that their interests are opposed to the interests of the organized farmers; if so, they will do well to study the aims, purposes and program of the farmers' organizations.

Our farmers, as citizens of Canada, are interested in everything that will promote the general welfare of the nation. The platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is one which we believe will be just as beneficial to the people of the cities and towns and to organized laborers, as to the people of the farms of Canada. The farmers hope for the support of all good citizens in getting their platform enacted into legislation.

All who will help us to carry out the principles of this platform will be welcomed to our ranks, no matter what their occupation. We are not seeking to establish a Farmers' Party, but to secure the enactment of those measures which we believe are for the general good.

We trust that all the messages proclaimed by our speakers on Grain Growers' Sunday, will breathe the spirit of helpfulness, brotherhood, co-operation, tolerance, liberty and social justice. We believe that such a message and such a spirit is in entire harmony with the genius and ideals of our organization.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Revised List for June

THE June campaign embraces so far the following weekly series. There are some changes as to speakers from the list as printed last week. For dates and hours at specific points see last week's issue.

Every association in the list, every association in the districts where these meetings are being held should be planning what they can do to make them the biggest success in the history of the movement. This is a case in which the most ordinary member can do his bit.

Do not fail to have the young people and the women out. There will be a lady speaker at every meeting. Get every woman in the community to go and hear her.

Dauphin District

Week of June 17.—Speakers: Mrs. Wieneke or Mrs. J. B. Parkin, P. S. Austin, W. R. Wood. Meetings at Carriack, Ochre River, Valley River, Ethelbert, Winnipegosis, Fairville, Burrows, Ashville, Gilbert Plains, Grand View, Silverwood, Roblin.

Portage District

Week of June 24.—Speakers: Mrs. Wood, P. S. Austin, W. R. Wood or R. C. Henders. Meetings at Hood Settlement, Rossendale, Arizona, South End, Bagot, Beaver.

Brandon District

Week of June 3.—Speakers: Miss Roe, E. E. Bayne, W. R. Wood. Meetings at Douglas, Kemnay, Little Souris, Justice, Chater.

Souris District

Week of June 10.—Speakers: Miss Roe, F. J. Collyer, W. R. Wood. Meetings at Cartwright, Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine, Melita, Hartney, Minto, Waskada.

Portage District

Week of June 10.—Speakers: Miss McCallum, R. C. Henders, E. E. Bayne. Meetings at Elm Bank, Elie, Mill Creek, Salem, Westbourne, Macdonald, Flee Island, Poplar Point, Longburn, High Bluff.

Neepawa District

Week of June 17.—Speakers: Miss McCallum, C. H. Burnell, Mr. McKenzie. Meetings at Brookdale, Glendale, Riding Mountain, Glenella, Waldersee, Bellhampton, Ryanton, Amaranth, Langruth, Lakeland.

Neepawa District

Week of June 17.—Meetings at Franklin and Springhill, address by Miss Roe, R. C. Henders and E. E. Bayne.

Speakers—Berton: Ben Richardson, Albert McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, W. Milne, Mayfield: Alex. McGregor, Ben Richardson, E. S. Haggarty, Mrs. Haggarty; Endrass: Ben R. Richardson, S. W. Watson, E. H. Turner, Mrs. E. H. Turner.

Ste. Anne Des Chenes

A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers of the Ste. Anne neighborhood was held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday evening, May 23, to consider organizing a local G.G.A. S. H. Paradis, as an experienced farmers' organization man, having been for a number of years a member of the United Farmers of Alberta at Fort Saskatchewan, was called to the chair and G. E. La Rue acted as secretary of the meeting.

After a few introductory remarks by E. Smith, W. R. Wood of the Central office addressed the meeting. There followed some general discussion and some questions in regard to the principles and methods of the association were cleared up.

The meeting then proceeded to enroll the names of those desiring to become members and 37 having been enrolled the election of officers was proceeded with, issuing as follows: President, S. H. Paradis; vice-president, H. Desautel; secretary-treasurer, G. E. La Rue.

There is every reason to expect that the numbers will soon be largely increased and that the local association of Ste. Anne will be one of the largest on the Manitoba list. It is confidently expected that Ste. Anne, having shown

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Main St. Winnipeg

the good example, other French-speaking districts will in due time follow it and thus the whole farming population of the province be united in a strong and effective organization.

Elm Bank Activities

The Elm Bank association is maintaining its reputation as a live and progressive organization. Last winter through its exertions a new branch was organized at Elie. In March they contributed \$30 to Y.M.C.A. military work and a recent mail brought in to the Central office a contribution of \$101 for the funds of the Red Cross Society.

The local meeting on May 4 was one of more than usual interest. A.O. Qually reported the meeting of the district association at Portage, March 22. Arrangements were then made to order a carload of twine and a carload of coal. Arrangements were then made for a community dance in aid of the Red Cross for which A. K. Benson had generously offered the use of his barn. The dance was held in due time with the gratifying result above mentioned. At the close of the evening's entertainment Mr. Benson was given a vote of thanks and three rousing cheers for his success as a Red Cross booster.

Kenton Loses a Worker

On Sunday, May 12, the Grain Growers of Kenton were called to mourn the loss by death of one of their most respected and active workers in the person of Frank McKinney, the local agent of the United Grain Growers Limited. He had been in his usual health and had gone to Brandon for what was regarded as a minor surgical operation on his head. The operation was performed on the Thursday and almost immediately unexpected complications developed and on the following day he went to the hospital. His condition rapidly became worse and in spite of all that medical skill and care could do he passed away on Sunday afternoon.

The following resolution, passed by the executive of Kenton local, will show the esteem in which he was held by those who were most closely associated with him:—

That we deeply regret the untimely removal of our friend and fellow worker, Frank McKinney. He was a man of sterling integrity, faithful in the most minute details of his business and ever ready to render a favor either in a business or a friendly way. His loss will be felt for a long time by the whole community in which he lived and served. To those who are near and dear to him we would say, their sorrow and loss is ours, and we unite in paying this small tribute to the memory of the high character and noble qualities of the man who has passed into the great beyond.

Apart from Meetings

A number of associations are not included in the list of meetings specially arranged for. You cannot pack 300 meetings into 30 days. But these branches are in the campaign no less. Everyone of them is in the drive for increased membership and for subscriptions to The Guide. Every board of directors will meet and plan out the work and every secretary will report toward the end of July the results. June will be here before you read this. Do not let a week go by without starting. Discuss, consult, unite your forces and do your bit for a splendid success.

Marquette Convention

Marquette district is planning for a convention at Shoal Lake on June 14. Every local in the district should be represented. Plans for campaign in July will be considered. Convention opens at 3 p.m.—Fred Williamson, district secretary.

Campaign Literature

Local secretaries are being furnished this week with parcels of campaign literature. The special "Hints for Canvassers," is intended only for those who are going out as accredited workers in the membership "drive" and should be reserved for such. The "Two Prime Reasons" and the "Manitoba Grain Growers" are intended to be used in urging upon individuals the necessity for the claims of the association and the movement generally. The four-page folder is chiefly intended as an "introducer" to be used in commending the association to those who have not had opportunity of becoming acquainted with its work. It would be well if the disposition and use made of these should be carefully discussed and decided by the board of directors. It is hoped that in every case it will be judiciously handled and placed where it will do the most good for the association. Nothing is easier than to throw around campaign literature in such a way that it will be absolutely wasted. Our local officials should consider themselves trustees who are responsible for seeing that this does not take place. Make every leaflet a member winner.

Brandon District Resolutions

At a meeting of the Brandon District G.G.A., held in Brandon on May 14, the following resolutions were passed:—

That in the opinion of this convention the Government should thoroughly investigate the possibilities of briquetting lignite coal before expending too large an amount on such a plant. And further in order to safeguard against any great suffering in Western Canada an effort should be made to secure as much anthracite coal as possible.

Whereas the Government is rigidly conscripting all the young men on the farm, and whereas the production of foodstuffs is of the greatest national importance, and whereas production will surely be greatly diminished if the manpower engaged in agriculture is not maintained, therefore be it resolved that the Brandon district G.G.A. do respectfully petition the central executive to do everything possible to keep up the forces engaged in the production of foodstuffs. And would respectfully suggest that an effort be made to retain one experienced man for each half section of cultivated land. And further that all the manhood of Canada be placed in only such industries as is necessary to the successful winning of the war. And further that the Central office gather and prepare data on concrete cases to submit to the Government to show that in some cases an absolute injustice is being done to the farmer with the result that many farms are being abandoned or only partly cultivated.

That this district association recommend that as a means of increasing provincial revenue a direct tax be placed on land values with an added surtax on all vacant land held for speculative purposes.

For You to Quote

I am a farmer in a small way myself—a typically bad one—but I felt curious to know how it was that Denmark could supply my own township with butter and eggs—not to speak of bulbs and garden produce generally—cheaper than I could do it on the spot. I learn that the explanation is chiefly to be found in the high state of efficiency to which the co-operative method has been developed under the guidance of the state in that little country.—R. J. Campbell.

The first and immediate consequence arising from present electoral methods is the growth of false impressions of the true tendencies of public opinion, impressions that are still further distorted by the exaggerations of the press. The winning of a seat is always a "brilliant victory," and a "crush-defeat" for the other side.—Humphries.

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Empire Users Say

What better arguments could be offered than the practical experience of other farmers and dairymen who have had to solve the same problems as those now confronting you?

The labor shortage is increasing and the demands for greater production of farm products are more insistent than ever. Prices are

high, and opportunities for increasing your income have never been better than those afforded at the present moment. Cows mean money in dairy products, and are also a source of rapid increase in the productive qualities of your land.

Don't sell your cows because you can't get labor to milk them. Profit by the experience of men who have solved the milking problem. Mr. W. P. Huff of the Jasper Dairy, Edmonton, says about the



I wish to advise you that the Empire Milking Machine, purchased through your Mr. W. N. Robinson, is most satisfactory in every way. We have had absolutely no trouble, and are highly pleased with results obtained. The machine was installed in September last, and we have milked over 80 cows night and morning with three double units, taking not more than one and a half hours. As to cost of operation, we milk for six days night and morning this herd using only 5 gallons of kerosene and 1/4 gallon gasoline. This, we consider most reasonable as we operate a No. 4 Pump. The average production per cow has been the best this winter we have ever had since dairying in Western Canada. Have had absolutely no udder or teat trouble. The milk is more sanitary than by hand milking. The Dairy Inspector told me our milk is among the best and cleanest in the city. We are only too pleased to recommend your machine.

Write us for booklets containing letters from other farmers; these will be sent on request without cost or obligation to you. Ask for Catalogue Q.

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Livestock

A Judging Contest Idea

IMMENSE possibilities await those who are alive to the probabilities that lie in the enthusiasm of youth. While boys and girls are more fully employed than ever before on account of their elder brothers absence on the firing line and killing pits of France and the necessity of keeping up prodigious efforts to maintain food production, this was not always so in the past and will not always be so in the future. And in the midst of this increased labor they merit greater encouragement. An enterprising genius recently undertook to encourage this by arranging with the Agricultural Society (Local Fair Board) at Roland, Manitoba, to put on a stock judging contest for boys and girls under 18 years of age, at the Roland fair this fall. It will be open to those who have never attended the Agricultural College, and a free trip to the Brandon Winter Fair, next March, is offered to each of the three of highest standing in the contest. The manager of the Brandon Winter Fair has agreed to put on a judging contest at that time, on a very similar basis to the one being staged at Roland.

There are considerable difficulties in the way of successfully working this idea out as is evident to one who has watched a first-year-class at an agricultural college take their first judging class, but the possibility of interesting in an effective way a large number of boys and girls in better stock is also inherent in the scheme. There is ample opportunity for the extension of the idea among the agricultural societies or boys' and girls' clubs of Manitoba, if it can be made successful in this case. It should be carefully tried out in a number of places first before being applied in any wholesale scale to the province.

The Advantage of the Silo

The cheapest and best ration for livestock must contain a reasonable amount of succulent feed. An abundance of suitable pasture is unexcelled, and a substitute for this feed in winter or during a drought in summer is essen-

be grown, and, to a lesser extent, on the class of livestock maintained. No farmer with two or three cows should think of building a silo, but for a herd containing ten cows or more, or the equivalent, a silo may advantageously be erected. Silage is feed pre-eminently suited to the feeding of dairy cattle. It, however, is a very excellent and cheap feed for beef cattle, sheep and horses. If any particular district is not suited to corn growing, peas and oats, peas, oats and vetches, clover, alfalfa, etc., may be substituted for that crop.

Silage at \$3.50 per ton is cheaper cattle feed than mixed hay at \$12 per ton. Corn silage is 30 per cent. better than shocked corn from field. The same holds equally true of unthreshed oats or oats and peas saved for winter feed. Silage from peas and oats produced milk 20 per cent. cheaper than oat sheaves, 30 per cent. cheaper than straw and turnips and 40 per cent. cheaper than hay. At the same cost per ton, silage is better feed than roots for beef or dairy cattle. Moreover, considering present labor conditions as well as cost of harvesting, keeping qualities and cost of storage, silage, where grown successfully, is more economical than roots. Silage needs no pulping or other preparation for feeding. Silage for winter use is in itself the cheapest feed, and it also makes all other roughages and grains more palatable, wholesome and profitable.

Silos for Summer Use

Good pasture, if available, is the cheapest summer feed. Where preman-ent pastures fail, an annually sown pasture of rye, or oats and barley may, under present labor conditions, be the cheapest substitute. However, the use of soiling crops or summer silage may be the only available means of providing succulents. As a rule, silage is more profitable and more cheaply grown than are soiling crops and is more cheaply harvested and fed during the busy season. Where suitable pastures are not available the summer silo provides the cheapest feed and greatest profits.

Finally, the farmer with a silo need never fear losing the crop of alfalfa or



Three-Year-Old Grade Shorthorn Steer owned and fed by Mrs. Thomas Jones, of Invermay, Sask., and sold on May 10 at the Winnipeg Stock Yards by the United Grain Growers Livestock Department for \$17.25 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever paid on the open market at Winnipeg. He weighed 1,840 pounds and brought \$317.40. He was one of a farmers' co-operative shipment brought in by Harry Knight, of Invermay, Sask.

tial for greatest production and profits.

In view of the scarcity and high prices of grains and meals, the silo takes on an increased value. For example: 100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of 54 cents; in bran, \$2.81; corn, \$4.02; oats, \$4.29, etc., when silage costs \$3.00 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices. Even in these times of expensive labor, seed, horse labor and machinery, corn may be placed in the silo at the above cost.

The adaptability of the silo to various parts of Canada depends on the location, varieties of crops which may

late sown grain. Silage making does not depend on the dryness of the weather. The silo is the cheapest storage building on the farm in proportion to the tonnage capacity. The silo allows the carrying of more stock per acre on the farm and is a labor saver, a money maker and a soil enricher. This is the season of the year to build more and better silos.

Co-operative Stock Improvement

Improving livestock succeeds best when done co-operatively, and it is the only way that the improvement can be kept up continuously. In England and

Scotland where most all the important breeds of livestock were developed, whole communities raised the one kind of cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. So much so that these breeds were usually given the name of the county or shire as they call it in England, as Shropshire Sheep, Hereford (Shire) Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs, etc. In this way they kept on improving the breeds and they are improving them yet. Several communities in the United States have gone into the raising of one breed and the communities have become known all over the country for the stock they raise, as Northfield, Minn., for its Holsteins; Waukesha County, Wis., for its Guernseys; Geauga County, Ohio, for its Holsteins; New Salem, N.D., for its Holsteins; and so on. Not only has a great deal of improvement been accomplished already in these communities but the improvement will keep going on. It is like the snowball that has been started down hill, the further it goes, the bigger it gets.

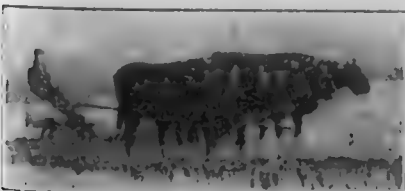
In community livestock breeding the cost of improving the stock is reduced to the minimum. In many cases the cost is no more for raising high grades and pure-breeds than for the individual farmer to raise common scrub stock, and it is easier to sell stock in a community where all the farmers raise the same breed. When a community enters on raising one breed, everybody, men, women and children, become interested in and take a pride in the stock which is a big factor in the improvement.

It will pay farmers of any community to raise one breed of livestock whether it be cattle, horses, sheep or hogs. It will result in a more rapid improvement of the stock and at less cost, in better financial returns and in a greater interest in stock than the individual farmer can secure.

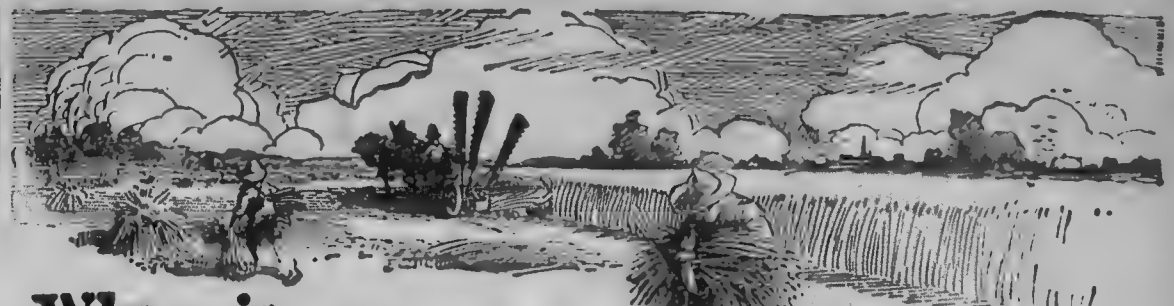
Abortion in Mares

I have a team of four-year-old mares. One had a colt on June 4, the other on June 12. I bred them both again, each on the ninth day after foaling, and both seemed to be in foal. About September 16 I was cutting oats with the binder and took a few sheaves with me to the stable at night, giving one each to the mares. Before this they had been fed on hay and oats. In the morning a substance much like an afterbirth but not so long was behind one mare, and something similar came from the other at noon. Both were fed a sheaf each in the morning in addition to hay and oats. The mares worked and otherwise appeared normal. Was this abortion? If so, did the fresh-cut oats which had been recently frosted do the harm, or might it have been some weed in the oats? Would this supposed abortion have any effect on the breeding purposes of the mares for future use?—F.M., Sask.

The term abortion means the expelling of the fetus, or young, from the womb before the proper time. Your mares, without doubt, both aborted or cast their colts prematurely. In view of the fact that both of them aborted within such a short time of each other it points to a common cause operating similarly on both. This, therefore, would indicate that something which they had eaten or taken into their system had acted harmfully on the womb. Green frosted oat sheaves or other feed, particularly if damaged with rust or smut, might easily be the cause. It is possible that their aborting may have some effect on their breeding usefulness by causing a little more difficulty in getting them to conceive. It may also predispose them to cast their colts again more easily at some future time. Nevertheless, we would recommend giving these mares a further opportunity to breed, as they may prove alright. This opinion we express owing to the fact that the cause was accidental and not contagious.



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Draft Colts and Good Feeding

*Plenty of Good Feed Absolutely Necessary to
Getting Best Results*

A FEW years ago I bought my first Belgian stallion from A. B. Holbert, of Greely, Iowa, who died while attending the Chicago International in 1916. Mr. Holbert was one of America's most eminent importers. After I had bought this stallion I asked what would be the best thing to feed him after I had him home. I will never forget Mr. Holbert's reply, which amounted to this: That when I had learned to feed I would have the hardest part of the horse business learned. While I fully believe what Mr. Holbert told me about feeding, I do not want to lead any one to believe that the proper course of development of the colt is out of reach of any farmer breeder, which is so often done by men writing on these subjects.

In the first place we must have a colt of proper conformation backed up by the proper breeding along the right lines. If your mare must work while nursing her foal (and by the way some of the best colts I have ever raised have been colts whose mothers worked hard almost every day) give her at least ten days or two weeks off after foaling. Start her back to work easy until she is hardened again. I always keep my colts either shut up in a box stall or tied up while the mother is in the field. A colt that follows its mother back and forth across the field is working harder than the mother and that is no use. Feed the mother well with good sound feed and as soon as the colt will eat, feed it while the dam is out at work.

Plenty of Feed Necessary

How much and what to feed the colt to make the best horse of him at maturity is a much-debated question. I will give you my experience; take it for what it is worth. I feed almost anything that grows on the farm and buy as little as possible. I believe that it is a farmer's business to sell feed stuffs and not to buy them. With the good oat bundles and grass we have on the farm I do not know what more we are seriously in need of to grow a good horse. As I have said before, how much and what to feed a colt has always been a much-debated question. While every man has a right to his own opinion, yet it seems to me that many men should investigate a little more before being too certain that they are right.

To grow a real draft horse one must feed him all the good sound feed he will eat until he is matured. Do not forget to see that he has abundance of exercise. I cannot understand why many men tell others so emphatically to be careful and not overfeed the colt or they will ruin him, when one can go over the country and not find one colt out of every thousand that is overfed. For every one overfed you find the others do not get enough feed to cover their ribs properly. It seems to me that if there is danger of over-feeding, that far more harm comes from under-feeding and that it will be well to feed well

for a good while until the over-feeding and under-feeding are more nearly balanced. I will venture that the man that ruins a colt once in a while with feed will make a far greater success of the business than the man that ruins them all by under-feeding. Now, do not understand me to mean to feed them a lot that will load them up with fat, but give them plenty of good, sound bone and muscle-building feeds which any farmer can grow in abundance, and do not forget the exercise. I think the most important thing is to see that the young growing horse gets plenty of good feed in the cheapest way.

Keep the growing colt's feet well trimmed and level at all times. Almost all writers say to halter, break and train the colt while young. I believe this is all right and can certainly offer no objection to this method, but I never pay any attention to this unless I want to tie the colt up or train him for a show. I prefer to let the colts run loose in a shed or some convenient place winter and summer and feed them all together, as they are much more easily taken care of in this way and are better for it. Some say that the weak ones will get crowded out and the stronger ones will get all of the feed. If you feed a half dozen colts just about enough feed for one this will no doubt happen, but if you feed them as they should be you will have no weak ones and they will be better off as a whole. It is a small job to halter-break a well-bred draft colt that has been well treated.

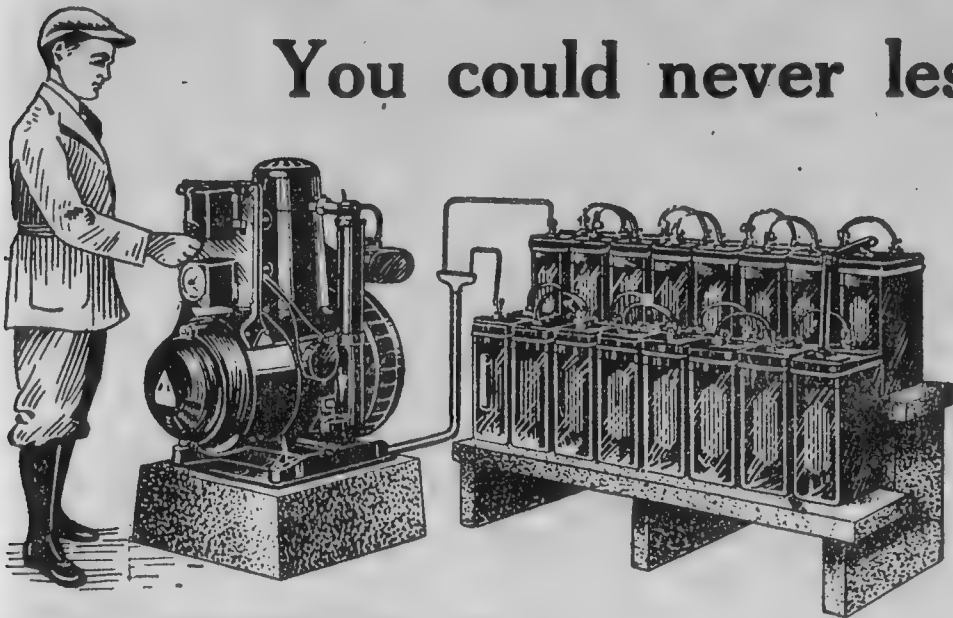
It Costs Money, But It Pays to Feed

There never was a time when it cost as much to feed any kind of stock as it does at the present time; in fact, it has never cost as much to do anything as it does at this time and I know that it will not pay to raise any but the best of stock. It may be easy to figure that it will cost more to grow a horse than he is worth when he is grown. I will agree that it will cost more to grow an under-sized horse than he is worth. But remember, that a real draft horse has never sold for more money than they will bring today, and they will sell still higher in the near future if we are to credit the views of the best horsemen in the country. We must remember that we are under abnormal conditions at the present time and one of these days the feed question will readjust itself, and if it does not it will be all the more reason to expect draft horses to go still higher in price. If we put off feeding the colt till we can feed him cheaper, many of this generation of horses will be ruined.

It should go without saying, that growing colts, as well as all other stock, should have plenty of good fresh water and shelter from the storms and flies. I have no patience with the man who pretends to be a horseman, and who tells people to go easy on feeding their colts or they will ruin them. To my mind, this type of man is doing the horse business more harm than anything else could. In the first place the man that

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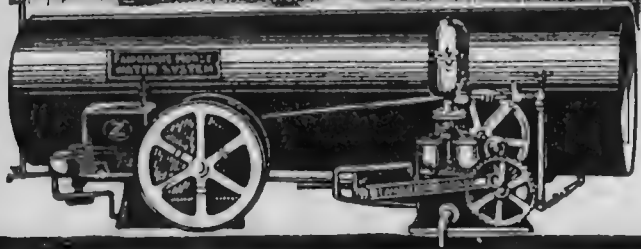
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will listen to him does not, as a rule, need any warning along these lines, and the man that believes in feeding will not listen to him in any case. Now, do not misunderstand me. I quite realize that it is possible to do a colt harm with feed, but, at the same time, I think that the cases are rare where a colt is harmed with good sound feed properly fed. Did you ever hear of a stingy feeder developing a Phelix, a Farceur, a Baron's Pride, or an Ervinedale Rowdy? Is it the poor feeders that are selling the bulls for from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and do you think that men will pay these prices for ruined sires? Remember that the colt of today will be the sire or the plow horse of to-morrow.

I do not expect that every one will agree with me on this method of developing the draft colt. But to any that think I am wrong I have to say that if they are interested in the draft horse business, I am sure it will pay them to take two colts of like breeding and conformation and over-feed one and under-feed the other one, and see which one will make the best horse. Then go a little farther and keep account of the cost of producing both horses, and when you sell them at three or four years old, see which one will give you the most profit as well as the most satisfaction.—Geo. P. Rupp, Belgian breeder, Lampman, Sask.

Cattle as Liquid Assets

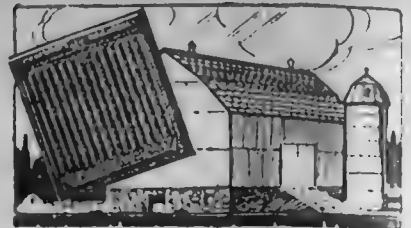
Bankers talk and practice the principle of keeping their bank assets "liquid." This means that they prefer making short time loans and they always invest in the very best of securities so that their investments and loans can readily be converted into cash in case of an emergency. This is what is meant by "liquid assets"—something that can always be sold quickly and for cash. While this plan is of the utmost importance to banks, because of the character of their business, it is also a good thing for other business concerns as well as individuals to keep in mind and to practice to at least a moderate degree.

My connection with the banking business has caused me to appreciate the importance of this and I hold a good many assets of quite a liquid character; yet notwithstanding this I can confidently assert that the most liquid assets I own today I believe to be my herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle. They are always salable at good prices and for cash. Put an advertisement in a paper announcing that you have some good cattle for sale and the responses are prompt. Consign good cattle to an auction sale and there are always a number of ready buyers at good prices and with cash in their pockets to pay for the cattle.

You simply can't discount good pure-bred cattle. They are wanted all the time. In good times they are in very active demand, so much so that even poor cattle bring good prices. In moderate times they are always a good investment and in demand. In hard times, when money is scarce and feeds are expensive, good cattle are in demand, because the matter of high prices of feeds is insignificant when it is used for high-class pure-bred cattle; in other words, it is a pity to waste expensive feeds on poor cattle. The ownership of good cattle is so profitable that they are the only kind to feed in such times. You just can't go wrong on good, pure-bred Holstein cattle. They are always in demand and as an investment are as safe as a government bond and better, because they return you a far greater profit.

Do you know that owning pure-bred cattle, even a single one, will act as an inspiration to you and to your men? When you can inject anything into your work that makes it more interesting, more promising from the standpoint of monetary returns and to get your men to take a corresponding interest in their work and in yours, you are doing a great work.

This is exactly what the ownership of a few pure-bred cattle will do. It is the open door to better things. It injects interest and enthusiasm into our work, and when you have done that you are getting dividends in the way of new pleasure and aspirations and you are laying the foundation which will soon bring you real profits in dollars and cents.—Oliver Cabana, Jr., Elms, N. Y.



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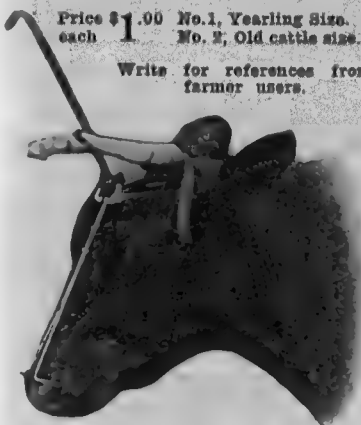
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

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Sterility in Animals

The term "sterility" is used to designate a state of unproductiveness in either the male or female. Other terms are also commonly applied, thus in the case of males the term "impotency" is frequently used, and in females the term "barrenness."

Sterility, or impotency of the male may be either temporary or permanent. It sometimes occurs in stallions following an attack of some infectious febrile disease, such as influenza. It may result in both stallions and bulls from too frequent service, particularly before maturity and from acquired bad habits, chiefly masturbation.

The maintaining of stallions and bulls closely confined in stalls without sufficient exercise, and keeping them pampered and over-fed with consequent excessive fatness, tends to greatly reduce their procreative powers, and may ultimately render them entirely impotent.

Defects and imperfect development of the testicles are also causes. The Cryptorchid, or ridgling animal, with one or both testicles absent from the scrotum, is very liable to be less productive than those which have both testicles present in the scrotum.

In many cases the question as to whether a stallion or bull is infertile may be determined by means of a microscopic examination of the semen as to the motility of the sperm cells, or seed it contains. If the sperm cells are absent, or if those present in the semen are inactive and show no power of movement, it indicates infertility of the male.

The prevention of sterility in male animals requires proper methods of feeding, regular exercise, and avoiding excessively frequent service. Many young stallions and bulls of good merit are rendered impotent by excessive sexual use before maturity. Excessively frequent sexual service of mature males also renders them less sure, causing the failure of many of the mares covered by them to conceive.

The young stallion or bull, during the first season of use, should be restricted to service not more frequent than once every third day during the breeding season. Mature males should be restricted to two services, and exceptionally three, in a single day, during the breeding season. A good vigorous stallion or bull, properly handled, may capably attend to 100 females during the breeding season.

In the case of stallions and bulls impaired in procreative usefulness, and seemingly impotent, in that many of the females served by them fail to conceive their breeding usefulness can be greatly improved and restored at times by the use of repeated small doses of Yohimbin, or of preparations containing that drug. The Yohimbin treatment is worthy of a trial in cases of impotency in males. It can be obtained through reputable veterinarians and used under their directions.

Tankage as Hog Feed

Judged by the standard of the amount of feed required for pounds of gain, the pig makes his cheapest gains while comparatively young. It is true the gain per day is not so large, but the food required is less.

If every advantage is taken to produce growth and development and not too much fat while the pig is young, reasonable profit can be looked forward to. It is well nigh impossible to fatten pigs successfully unless they have been well grown out before the finishing period commences.

Little pigs ordinarily start to eat from the trough when about three weeks of age. Once they have learned to eat, best results are obtained by providing a low trough for them which is not accessible to the sow. In this way materials more suitable to the young pigs can be supplied in the ration. Under normal conditions a little middlings or shorts stirred in the skim milk is very excellent. However, undoubtedly due to war conditions, the quality of middlings obtainable is much lower than that of a few years ago. The product is much redder in color, contains more of the finer bran and less

"Harnessing the Air" to Save Butterfat

The air is a great wizard. Properly employed, (as in a Sharples Suction-feed Separator) it will save North America more than eighty million pounds of butter which fixed-feed separators waste because 95% of them are turned below speed much of the time.

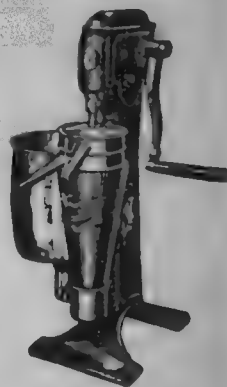
The Sharples Suction-feed principle really harnesses the air and makes it work for you. By means of the suction-feed, just enough milk enters the tubular bowl as can be perfectly separated. As your speed varies so does the suction-feed. Thus, Sharples saves the cream waste that results when fixed-feed separators are turned under speed.

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Skims Clean at Any Speed

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There are no discs in a Sharples tubular bowl which adds further to its superiority. The one-piece bowl is easy to clean, easy to turn—even for a boy. Write nearest office for catalog, addressing Dept. 84



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One of the most famous and largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 60 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding ages for sale. Regarded as the best farm in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities. Make your plans now to visit this "hottest farm in America" this Fall.

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The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply Pure-Bred Bulls of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein or Ayrshire breeds to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

Quarter Cash with order, balance payable December, 1918 and December, 1919, with interest at Six Per Cent.

These Bulls have all been personally selected and are a choice lot.

Prices Reasonable.

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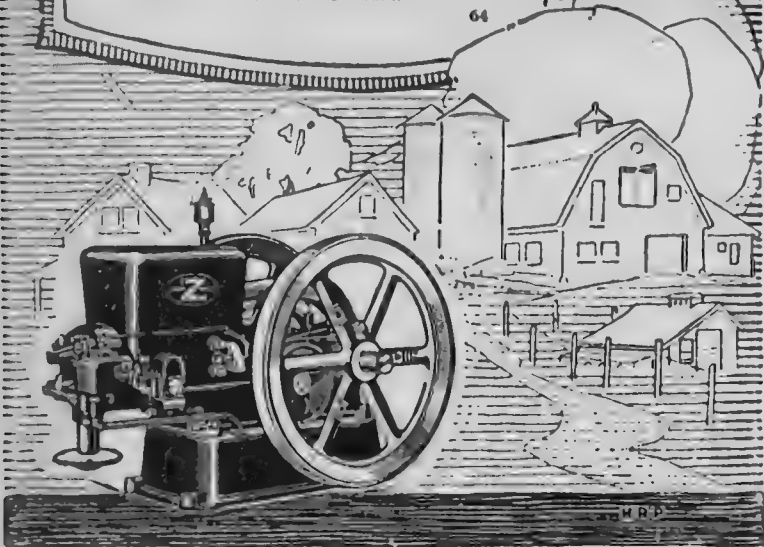
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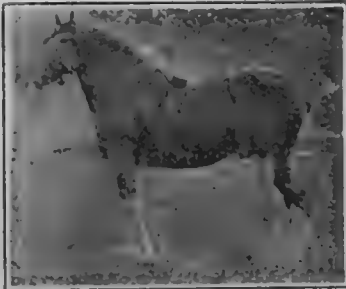
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shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.



Percherons and Clydesdales

Having purchased the well-known Q Ranch south of Maple Creek, I am offering over 1,000 head of high-class grade Percherons and Clydesdales. The best of Percheron sires have been used, many of them brought from Iowa and some purchased from Mr. Geo. Lane. I am using such Clydesdale sires as "Slogaris," "Dunoon," "Maythorn," etc. These are well-known prize-winning horses.



This offering consists of:—

150 Yearlings, 150 Two-year-olds, 200 Three-year-olds, and 575 Mares, of which about 350 are in foal.

During the past 8 to 10 years this bunch has been closely culled so that only the very best mares have been

retained for breeding. Weights of matured animals from 18 to 17 cwt. Will sell at reasonable prices, in lots to suit purchasers, after June 1st. Ranch is 60 miles south of Maple Creek, Sask. Have made arrangements to have motor cars meet intending purchasers at Maple Creek, after June 1st. So make your arrangements prior to June 1st, by mail, addressed to:—

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of the lower quality flour, consequently a great percentage of the shorts now obtainable is not an ideal feed for young pigs unless supplemented with some other concentrate. Sifted ground oats fit in very nicely here.

The Place of Tankage

Every year, it seems more and more imperative that some good substitutes or supplements for skim milk be obtainable. Pigs which are weaned to skim milk and fed moderate quantities till finished will make, perhaps, as rapid or more rapid gains than can be obtained in any other way. However, they do not always make the cheapest gains. The same may be said of buttermilk, as skim milk and buttermilk have about equal feeding value for pigs. As a source of protein and bone-forming material, tankage is rapidly finding a place in hog rations as a supplement to the other feeds mentioned. The percentage of protein in tankage is somewhat variable, and the material should, if possible, be brought under guarantee of analysis. A good brand contains fifty per cent. or more of protein, and the amount of ash will depend to a considerable extent on the amount of bone which is incorporated in the meal. Young pigs can be weaned to a mixture of meal and tankage and water, starting with about two or three per cent. of tankage in the meal ration. However, they do not take to it too readily, and if a little skim milk is available and the tankage added gradually the growth is not hindered to any appreciable extent, and the pigs are soon weaned to the ration containing a considerable amount of tankage. Where a setback occurs at weaning time it takes a number of weeks, and sometimes months, before the ill effects are overcome. The tankage may gradually be increased in the ration to ten per cent. or possibly more. In the hands of careful and skillful feeders, more economical gains may possibly be obtained by feeding larger quantities, but under ordinary conditions it is doubtful if more than ten per cent. of the meal ration should be composed of tankage containing fifty per cent. or more of protein. It is possible to overdo a good thing.

Corn for Finishing

During the fattening process it is essential that the midlings or oat chop be supplemented with some heavier and more fattening grains. Considered on the basis of gains produced on a given weight of grain supplied, corn perhaps holds first place, but since these fattening grains do not contain boneforming material to any considerable extent, they should not find too prominent a place in the ration of the pig under three months. Starting at, or about, three months of age, they may be added gradually till they are being fed in fairly heavy quantities and constituting the bulk of the ration during the last few weeks of fattening. Corn, however, is not always available, and when it is available the conditions about the hog pen are not always such that it can be fed with profit. As a substitute, then, we find barley holding perhaps the premier place. Pigs do not take readily to barley when first it is fed, consequently care must be taken to see that we do not start with too large quantities or there will be a tendency to put the hogs off feed on it. Added gradually, if fairly finely ground, the effect of the hull and the somewhat objectionable taste will not be particularly noticed. Barley is a heat producing food, but owing to its composition it can be fed to hogs at a younger age, with greater safety than corn, and during the finishing period a mixture of the two is very excellent. Barley will give better results with younger pigs. It is a food the merits of which for hog feeding have been somewhat neglected during the past few years, but the very extensive use made of it in other countries where bacon hogs are produced, is a good indication of its value. Where hogs are marketed at, or about, 200 pounds in weight, they are still at the growing stage when being finished, and are not merely laying on fat. Barley can, with profit, find a greater place in the rations of the hogs finished in the future.—H. M. King, Ontario Agricultural College.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what the you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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Has the appearance of an oil but is not an oil. Its action is soothing and its antiseptic properties are unsurpassed. Equally safe for man or beast.

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Fat Hens, per lb.	20c
Hens, any size, per lb.	24c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up	25c
Geese, per lb.	18c
Old Roosters, per lb.	18c
Young Roosters, per lb.	22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till June 5th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

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News of Herds and Flocks

SPECIAL FAIR FEATURES

At the Edmonton Exhibition, which will be held July 8 to 13, special classes have been provided for boys and girls between nine and 17 years of age, in pig growing, colt raising, butter making, and other contests. Not only have the bigger children been provided for, but the Exhibition Association have planned that the mothers shall also enjoy the exhibition, and have decided to again conduct a baby check room. San piles, swings, etc., have been fenced off and nurses will be on hand to take care of smaller tots. A Baby Welfare Campaign is also being inaugurated under the control of the provincial government, where babies will be examined by competent doctors and nurses, and advice given to mothers.

Owing to the fact that the military still hold part of the buildings, the exhibition officials have found it difficult to make adequate accommodation for all the livestock. But they have obtained the necessary accommodation. That Northern Alberta is essentially a mixed farming country is shown in the increase made in recent years; for instance, cattle in Alberta have increased by 500,000 head since 1914; the 440,000 head of swine in the province in 1916 had grown to 730,000 in 1917. Sheep show a similar increase. The entries for this year close on June 25. Excursion rates have been obtained on all railways.

BIG ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

One of the largest, if not the largest sale of pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle ever held in the Dominion, is scheduled for July 26, when J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, will put under the hammer nearly 100 head of bulls, breeding cows, heifers and calves. Included in this sale will be their show cattle, among them the well-known prize winners "Majesty Queen," "Sunnyside Inez," "Pride of Glencarnock 3rd" and others. These females, with the Glencarnock show heifers and calves will form the chief attraction of the sale. The bulls offered will also be a high-class lot, and the other females will represent the cattle bred on the farm, and also a good number of imported cows. A large number of the cows will have calves at foot. The cows and bulls will all be guaranteed, and the sale will undoubtedly prove a great chance to the breeders of black cattle in Western Canada to get some of the best blood from the Glencarnock herd, both for show and breeding purposes.

Catalogues will be ready about the end of June. The sale, July 26, is during the week of Brandon Exhibition, at Glencarnock Farm, Brandon.

A RECORD GUERNSEY SALE

The greatest Guernsey cattle sale ever recorded, and one of the greatest dairy cattle sales of history, was held at Arcady Farm, Lake Forest, Ill., on May 13, when 67 Guernsey brought \$102,925. The sale drew buyers from all over America, and was held following the annual meeting of the American Guernsey Association. Sixty Guernsey cows and heifers averaged \$1,429. Seven bulls averaged \$2,454, and one, Don Diavolo of Linda Vista, reached the record price of \$10,000, going to John C. Halty, Boston, Mass. This bull was contributed by Dr. C. G. Parnell, of Jackson, Mich. The top female was Langwater Luxury, at \$5,300. There were four bids of \$5,000 or more, seven of \$4,000 or more, nine of \$3,000 or more and 15 of \$2,000 or more. A Red Cross Guernsey calf was sold and resold until the large sum of \$20,500 was paid over. Guernseys, are as yet, practically unknown in Western Canada, but they are very rapidly gaining in popularity in United States. They are natives of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, and a sister breed to the Jersey, slightly larger but perhaps not quite so highly bred though there is no great difference here.

RECORD SHORTHORN PRICE

The highest priced Shorthorn bull at public auction in America this year, and the highest average for the year was established at Watonga, Oklahoma, recently, by H. C. Lookabaugh. Max Acres Sultan, by Fair Acres Sultan, calved March 22, 1917, brought \$13,200 from C. R. Strong, Clinton, Okla. Five bulls averaged \$4,010, 38 females averaged \$1,020 and the 43 head in the sale averaged \$1,370.

On May 15, at Hillsboro, Texas, Frank Scofield sold 34 head of Shorthorns for \$35,800. Three bulls averaged \$1,600 and 31 females \$1,000. A daughter of Imp. Villager topped the sale, selling at \$3,600. Considering there were no sensational prices the high average is a great tribute to the strength of Shorthorn prices in Texas.

GOOD HOLSTEIN BOOKLET

A booklet which will prove of great interest to admirers of the Holstein-Friesian has been compiled and issued by Oliver Cabana, Jr., owner of Pine Grove Farms, Elma, N.Y. It relates the "personal experiences of men who know." The booklet is a compilation of statements from men and women who have been successful with Holstein-Friesian herds. Mr. Cabana will be pleased to send a copy of the booklet to all who write for it.

HOLSTEIN HERD BOOK

Volume 37 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of United States contains entries from March 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1917—14,060 bulls and 26,980 cows. The volume contains the report of the thirty-second annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, together with a list of members, the constitution, by-laws, reports of business meetings, and indexes. The price of the book is \$2.75 and it may be secured from Secretary F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.

Local breed associations are of marked value to small breeders. The man with one pure-bred animal, other conditions being equal, has a chance to dispose of his surplus stock equal to that of his neighbor, who has a big surplus. Just as importers went to Belgium for Belgians, to Le Perche for Percherons, to the Isle of Jersey for Jerseys, and to many sections in Scotland and England in times past for many of the best representatives of the various breeds, so are they now travelling to these sections, where communities are organized for the breeding of one breed.

The Breeders' Gazette recently published this interesting reply from a native of Missouri, to the world old query of "Why boys leave the farm." It is good because it is true. It represents exactly what has happened in thousands of cases:—

Why did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your dad?
Why did you beat it off to town
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of platform, pulpit and press
Are wallowing in deep distress.
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pa's.

Well, stranger, since you've been so frank,
I'll roll aside the hazy bank:
I left my dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow.
I left my dad, 'twas wrong of course,
Because my colt became his horse.
I left my dad to sow and reap
Because my lamb became his sheep.
I dropped the hoe and stuck the fork,
Because my pig became his pork.
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell, but mine to hoe.

It's not the smoke in the atmosphere,
Nor the taste for life that brought me here.
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press
No fear of toil nor love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads.
It's just the methods of their dads.

A GOOD COLLEGE IDEA

The Strlin Club of the animal husbandry department of Pennsylvania State College recently held a mock stock sale and fitting contest. It was so successful that it may become an annual event. Pure-bred representatives of all classes of stock were fitted by students for the sale. Competition for prize ribbons in each class and for the grand champion was keen, making the work of Peter C. McKenzie, the college shepherd, difficult in picking the winners. The grand champion ribbon for fitting went to R. A. Fordyce, a junior student, whose work on a Southdown ram approached that of an experienced shepherd. After the ribbons for fitting had been awarded, the sale was opened, with W. B. Connell, a senior student, handling the hammer. The bidding, spurred on by ringside auctioneers, waxed warm and several animals "sold" at fancy prices. Apart from these occasional spurts, the animals sold for but little above the appraisments, placed by Prof. W. H. Tomhave and F. L. Bentley, who also awarded prize ribbons in each class to the "buyer" showing the best judgment.

THIRTY HOLSTEINS PRODUCED OVER FORTY POUNDS

Thirty pure-bred Holstein cows have achieved the distinction of having produced more than 40 pounds of butter in seven days. The two latest to make that record are Korndyke Winona and Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna. The former freshened at eight years and produced in seven consecutive days 683.4 pounds of milk, yielding 40.28 pounds of butter. Her sire is Pontiac Korndyke and her dam Miss Winona Mechthilde. She was bred by Charles H. Hyde, Watertown, N.Y. Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna freshened at six years. She completed her seven-day test with 649.6 pounds of milk, yielding 40.14 pounds of butter. Her sire is Woodcrest Nig De Kol and her dam Segis Fayne Johanna, the first and only cow of any breed to yield 50 pounds of butter in a week. She was bred by A. A. Cortelyou, Somerville, N.J. Both are owned by Pine Grove Farms, Elma Center, N.Y.

A new bulletin summarizing in a practical manner all the latest scientific findings in connection with "Contagious Abortion," will shortly be issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. It has been prepared by Dr. C. D. McGillivray, who knows the subject thoroughly.

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The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "American" and "Teare," representing the best blood-lines in America and France.

PRICES: \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

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at 12 o'clock sharp

Instructed by the Q Ranching Co. I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION

350 Head of Horses

Comprising of, one, two, and three-year-old Mares and Geldings, to be sold in Carload Lots, or Lots to suit purchaser. These Colts are by the following noted imported prize-winning Clydesdales:—

"Denoon," "Rose Imperial," "Slogarie," and "Maythorne." And from the following imported prize-winning Percherons:—
"Richard III." and "Hoorah."

Horses can be loaded at C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P. Free of Charge. Cheap Railway Fares to Calgary during Fair Week. These are without doubt the best bunch of Colts ever offered by Public Auction in Alberta, and will make horses, that will, upon maturity, weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

N.B.—There is no better investment today than these good young horses. Owing to the great wastage, caused by the war, and the scarcity of good horses the world over, this opportunity to stock up with good ones should not be overlooked.

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We have more real high-class horses than we ever owned before and our prices are right.

We have an over-supply of good Clydesdale colts, rising two-years. We will sell these out at half-price. All are good size, well-bred classy colts; but we need the room.

Some Clydes taken in exchange—sound, quiet, well-broken horses, but thin for sale at work-horse price. Our guarantee goes with them all.

Do not wait to write, but wire when you will be here.

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universal
military
service
gum—

A Soldier's offering to his
sweetheart is naturally the
sweetmeat that gave him
most refreshment and great-
est enjoyment when on duty.
The Flavour Lasts



A Heavy Duty Wheelbarrow



THIS is just a good strong farm barrow, reinforced at all points of strain. Large steel wheel; inside measurement, 28 x 32 x 11½ inches. Open end. Weight, 75 pounds. F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$5.50; Regina, \$5.80; Saskatoon, \$5.90; Calgary, \$6.00.

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Area sown to Western Cereals, and Recent
Conditions—By T. K. Doherty, LL.B.

THE wheat harvest, which begin in the Northern Hemisphere with the crop of India, terminate in the following December and January for the countries of the Southern Hemisphere. Official returns to the International Institute of Agriculture, for 1917, have been recently made by Australasia, Argentina and Uruguay, so that in Table "A" there is presented, for the countries open to the world's commerce, a pretty complete statement of the production for the calendar year 1917. The figures for the countries not open to the world's

commerce are, except for the five-year averages and as qualified in the notes, mere rough estimates. In the Southern Hemisphere, although the harvest runs into the next calendar year, the crops are referred to the year in which the harvest is generally begun.

In addition to the pre-war five-year average, there appears the five-year average 1911-15.

There follows in Table "B," the world's wheat acreage, for the same periods, covering a small number of countries. Table "C" gives areas in winter cereals for 1917-18.

TABLE A.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT
Countries open to the World's Commerce.

Countries	1917	1916	Five years' average 1911-15	Five years' average 1909-13
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States	650,828,000	636,318,000	806,361,000	686,694,000
Canada	233,743,000	262,781,000	254,970,000	197,118,000
Mexico	8,480,000	8,000,000	8,480,000	8,480,000
Argentina	218,628,000	70,225,000	160,996,000	147,071,000
Chili	12,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Uruguay	12,860,000	5,390,000	6,714,000	6,510,000
France	144,151,000	204,910,000	271,607,000	317,639,000
Great Britain and Ireland	64,321,000	59,775,000	62,954,000	59,640,000
Italy	140,001,000	176,531,000	182,576,000	183,336,000
Denmark	4,300,000	6,026,000	6,238,000	5,344,000
Norway	241,000	305,000	296,000	306,000
Sweden	6,871,000	8,979,000	8,610,000	7,769,000
Netherlands	3,452,000	4,586,000	5,737,000	4,896,000
Switzerland	4,556,000	3,821,000	3,497,000	3,314,000
Spain	142,676,000	152,330,000	125,214,000	130,447,000
Portugal	7,440,000	8,000,000	7,440,000	7,440,000
Greece	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,320,000	4,320,000
Cyprus and Malta	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Algeria	28,980,000	29,152,000	34,513,000	34,998,000
Egypt	29,835,000	36,543,000	35,180,000	34,814,000
Tunis	6,963,000	5,512,000	6,224,000	6,230,000
Union of South Africa	8,833,000	4,790,000	6,520,000	6,520,000
India	379,232,000	318,005,000	360,550,000	359,035,000
Japan	32,787,000	28,307,000	24,669,000	24,166,000
Australia	122,584,000	152,088,000	94,297,000	90,499,000
New Zealand	6,276,000	5,030,000	6,405,000	7,070,000
Totals	2,276,378,000	2,209,804,000	2,500,768,000	2,350,065,000

Countries Not Open to the World's Commerce

Countries	1917	1916	Five years' average 1911-15	Five years' average 1909-13
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium	9,000,000	11,917,000	14,500,000	14,896,000
Austria	36,500,000	48,672,000	55,580,000	60,840,000
Hungary	135,000,000	135,717,000	159,923,000	169,646,000
Germany	91,000,000	121,696,000	153,668,000	152,120,000
Bulgaria	34,000,000	33,951,000	43,987,000	42,440,000
Herzegovina and Bosnia	1,500,000	2,048,000	2,300,000	2,560,000
Poland	39,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000	65,000,000
Russia-in-Europe	550,000,000	595,425,000	624,620,000	624,620,000
Russia-in-Asia	86,000,000	86,812,000	112,068,000	151,142,000
Roumania	70,000,000	78,521,000	81,070,000	87,793,000
Serbia	8,000,000	10,880,000	12,000,000	13,800,000
Persia	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000
Total	1,073,600,000	1,191,239,000	1,325,316,000	1,398,457,000
World's total	3,349,978,000	3,401,043,000	3,826,084,000	3,748,522,000

Here the figures of production are, for the Northern Hemisphere, except for a few slight changes, the same as those mentioned in the "Agricultural Gazette," for January, 1917 (pp. 109-112), but the data for the Southern Hemisphere, which were at that time only roughly estimated, are now presented as official. The forecast of 210,000,000 bushels for Argentina compares with the official 218,628,000, and 115,000,000 bushels estimated then for Australia now becomes 122,584,000. In Table "A," setting aside the unreliable data referring to the Central

European Empires, the total production for 1917 is 66,574,000 bushels larger, or three per cent. more than for 1916; 217,745,000 bushels or nine per cent. less than the average of the five years 1911-15, 73,687,000 bushels or three per cent. less than the average of the five years 1909-13. The total figures for the Central Empires and the aggregate figures for the world's production, comprising the totals of the Central Empires, may be of interest and considered as a fairly reasonable guess but should not be relied upon. The data for Russia-in-Europe are official except for 1917.

TABLE B.—WORLD'S WHEAT ACREAGE

Countries	1917	1916	Five years' average 1911-15	Five years' average 1909-13
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
United States	45,941,000	52,316,000	51,911,000	47,495,000
Canada	14,756,000	15,370,000	11,616,000	10,532,000
Argentina	17,876,000	16,089,000	16,455,000	16,052,000
Uruguay	1,014,000	780,000	852,000	791,000
France	10,439,000	12,430,000	16,625,000	16,161,000
Great Britain and Ireland	2,103,000	2,052,000	1,990,000	1,868,000
Italy	10,557,000	11,679,000	11,900,000	11,723,000
Denmark	131,000	152,000	133,000	114,000
Norway	14,000	14,000	14,000	12,000
Sweden	329,000	307,000	272,000	255,000
Netherlands	122,000	134,000	147,000	138,000
Switzerland	139,000	124,000	106,000	104,000
Spain	10,340,000	10,148,000	9,739,000	9,548,000
Egypt	1,116,000	1,447,000	1,873,000	1,315,000
Tunis	1,310,000	1,482,000	1,338,000	1,310,000
Union of South Africa	925,000	755,000	737,000	744,000
India	32,940,000	30,480,000	30,537,000	29,218,000
Japan	1,458,000	1,302,000	1,205,000	1,196,000
Australia	9,857,000	11,530,000	9,238,000	603,000
New Zealand	294,000	219,000	218,000	242,000

Totals 161,661,000 168,810,000 164,406,000 156,421,000

The acreage figures are not available for Mexico, Chili, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, Algeria or for the countries mentioned in the second part of Table "A." The total acreage of the remaining countries shown in this table compares with the total production of the same countries as follows, the corresponding production percentages being in parentheses. Acreage of 1917, four per cent. less than 1916 (production three per cent. more); two per cent. less than 1911-15 (production nine per cent. less); three per cent. more than 1909-13 (production three per cent. less). As compared with 1916 the increases of acreage in Argentina and India are more than offset by the notable decreases in the United States, Canada, France, Italy and Australia. There is not, however, a corresponding

decrease in production in the United States, where an area smaller by 6,375,000 acres produced a crop nearly 15,000,000 larger, while an increase in Argentina of only 1,787,000 acres produced over 148,000,000 bushels more. These comparisons are interesting, showing, as they do, what a large crop may be harvested this season on this continent with the increased acreage of the United States in winter wheat, and the prospective increase in spring wheat acreage of both the United States and Canada.

Demand Year Ending August 1

The import requirements of European countries for the current grain year, resulting from the detailed analyses of their production by groups, given in Table "C":—

TABLE C.—WHEAT DEMANDS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Countries	Pre-war consumption	Normal import needs 1917-18	Estimated mini'm needs 1917-18
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
France	361,364,000	217,214,000	180,000,000
Italy	236,614,000	96,614,000	80,000,000
Great Britain	275,693,000	211,629,000	180,000,000
Greece			20,000,000
Portugal			3,000,000
Belgium	64,000,000	55,000,000	24,000,000
Malta, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Jerusalem			10,000,000
Total Allied Requirements			497,000,000
Scandinavia, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland			48,000,000
Outside of Europe, including 15,000,000 bushels to Brazil			50,000,000

World's requirements, 1917-18 595,000,000

The European demand must be supplied from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India. The total production of these five countries

for 1917 was 1,605,015,000 bushels, compared with 1,439,417,000 for 1916, and a five-year pre-war average of 1,480,417,000 bushels.

TABLE D.—WHEAT EXPORTS OF FIVE LEADING WHEAT COUNTRIES

Countries	1915-16	1916-17	Nine months Aug. 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Canada	209,157,730	174,565,248	147,613,815
United States	240,165,000	200,769,000	101,838,000
India	6,981,000	52,504,000	10,572,000
Australia	36,744,000	70,632,000	29,272,000
Argentina	62,464,000	55,376,000	35,288,000

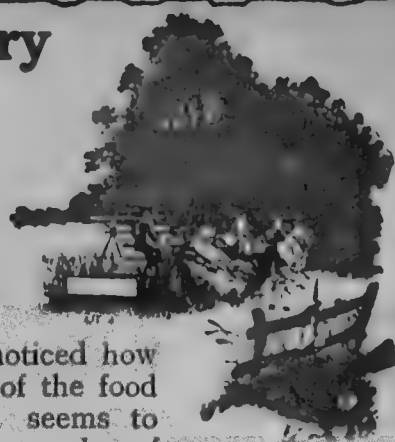
The exports for the nine months of the current year, amounting to only 324,583,000 bushels, are not up to requirements or to expectations. If they were to continue at the same average annual rate they would barely reach 434,000,000 bushels against estimated world requirements of 595,000,000, comprising allied requirements of 497,000,000. There has been a notable falling off for India and Australia, but it is encouraging to note that the figures for Argentina have steadily risen, and it is to be presumed that the bulk of the 93,000,000 bushels contracted for

by the British Government will be shipped by August 1, and this would involve the further shipment of probably some 65,000,000 bushels. It is quite problematical what India and Australia can do. For Canada and the United States the earlier expectations of many who have publicly expressed opinions have been much exceeded, and, instead of a United States export of only 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels and Canadian exports of some 100,000,000 bushels, the figures will probably reach 151,000,000 and 185,000,000 bushels respectively as the following table shows—

TABLE E.—WHEAT BALANCE SHEET OF CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

	Canada Bushels	U.S.A. Bushels
Production for 1917	234,000,000	651,000,000
Carry-over August 1, 1917	26,000,000	22,000,000
Total supply of wheat	260,000,000	673,000,000
Food for 12 months and seed	70,000,000	512,000,000
Total remaining	190,000,000	161,000,000
Exports nine months to May 1	147,000,000	101,000,000
Balance for export and carry-over	43,000,000	60,000,000

No Worry About Harvest



HAVE you noticed how discussion of the food supply situation seems to center around the number of acres it is possible to plant rather than around the harvesting of those planted acres?

It is an unconscious, but none the less wonderful, tribute to the genius of the inventors of the reaper and binder that the public takes the harvesting of the greatest grain crop ever planted as a matter of course. The sole question now is, "How many acres can we plant?" The power and help required by the planting will be amply sufficient for the harvest where Deering binders and binder twine are used.

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We furnish promptly either new Deering binders or repairs for old ones. Do not hesitate to call on our organization for any help we can give in the harvesting of this year's grain crop—the most important crop ever raised. See the local dealer or write to the nearest branch direct—early.

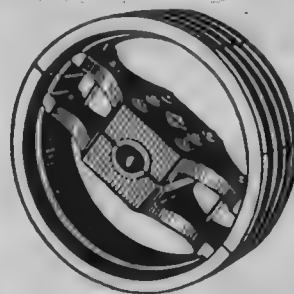
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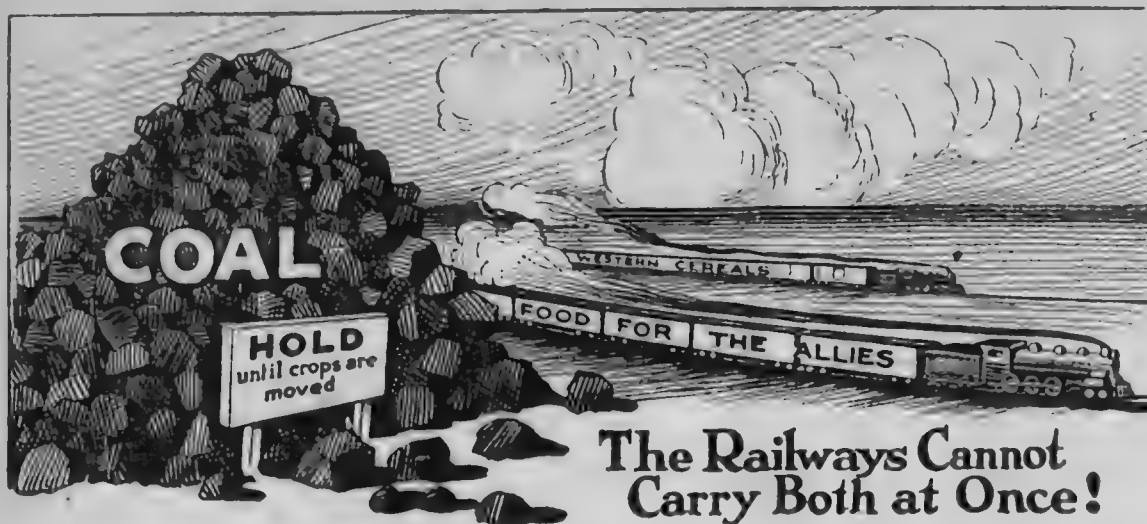
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Lay in your winter supply of Alberta coal at once and give the railways the opportunity to get all the coal hauled before the new crop begins to move.

Do this for your own sake and for the sake of the Allies.

Every Car of Alberta Coal is
Government Inspected

Government of the Province of Alberta

JOHN T. STIRLING; Fuel Administrator for Alberta

Breaking and Backsetting

Continued from Page 9

inches loosened up. When this is done it will allow of continuity with the soil below, and allow of capillarity. When the disc is used across or diagonally there is a possibility of lifting some of the sod, which is to be avoided. While going in the direction it was plowed the disc has a tendency to pack down the sod in place. After the field is disced, a stroke of a cultivator equipped with narrow points about two inches in width, will be found beneficial.

The foregoing three operations after the field is plowed, will in most cases be sufficient—double discing, plank dragging, a single discing, and then a harrowing or a stroke with the cultivator.

The foregoing operations will give excellent results at a minimum of labor. The most important point to observe is to have the plowing deep enough to allow of two inches of loose soil at the surface. This is the seed bed, the lower portion firm and lying close to the soil below. In the spring before seeding the field should be harrowed to warm and aerate and loosen the seed bed. The seed should be sown about one inch deep and surface packed after the seeder, to induce quick germination and rooting early in the season. Where backsetting is done, the sod should be plowed about two inches deep or as shallow as possible, and packed as soon as convenient. When the sod is well rotted the second plowing is done about six inches deep. After the field is plowed it will be necessary to disc the field, followed by the packer, and then the plank drag, and finally harrowed or the cultivator may be used instead to slightly ridge the soil. In the spring the field should be harrowed before seeding and treated in the same manner as with the breaking.

When one wants to do only a small area of an acre or two, the following method will give good results by using a walking breaking plow. First plow a thin slice of the sod, and then instead of turning over another slice of sod, adjust the clevis in the plow to allow the plow to go in the furrow. Turn up a furrow four to six inches deep. Later in the season disc once or twice and follow same directions as for breaking and backsetting to get the land down in condition. This method is only practical for small areas, as seed plots or gardens. But it will give good results. One of the best fields I have on the farm today was done in this manner nearly 20 years ago.

Harrow the Corn

By the use of a harrow much time can be saved in the cultivation of corn. On well prepared land the ordinary spike tooth harrow is one of the most effective implements known to kill weeds, and it can be used for all cultivation until the corn is five or six inches high. Killing weeds is one of the main objects in cultivating corn. It is also desirable to conserve moisture during dry seasons by forming a dust mulch. The harrow will do both of these.

In using a harrow, give the teeth a slight backward slant to avoid injury to the small plants. Either harrow before or a few days after the corn is up. If the plants are just breaking through the ground they are likely to be damaged by the harrow.

The harrow works best on land that is well drained and that dries out quickly after rains. One can go into a field of this kind very soon after a rain and the weeds are then destroyed before they have a chance to get a start. There are few fields in which a harrow will not be effective.



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The Seed is being distributed Now--GET YOURS

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Ripens Six to Ten Days Earlier Than Marquis

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Due to its early ripening Red Bobs is not liable to be damaged by rust or frost.

Red Bobs is a new wheat developed by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask. Of this wheat Mr. Wheeler says: "I believe Red Bobs will revolutionize the grain industry of Western Canada. Grown side by side with Marquis on my farm it outyields Marquis eight to ten bushels per acre and ripens from six to ten days earlier. The Bobs Wheat ripens sufficiently early to escape all damage from rust or frost. It has an exceptionally strong straw, a compact head that fills uniformly from base to tip, with from 18 to 24 spikelets on each head and with from six to ten berries in each spikelet. I consider it the ideal Wheat for Western Canada."

*You can get seed of this new variety,
but you will have to provide
for your allotment
NOW!*

Red Bobs

Red Bobs Wheat is the most important agricultural development of recent years. The evidence establishing the superiority of this new variety is conclusive. Under ordinary circumstances this discovery would have been seized upon by private interests and exploited. Enormous prices would have been charged, the middleman would have taken extortionate profits, and only the wealthiest farmers could have purchased the seed.

The Grain Growers' Guide will distribute all of Mr. Wheeler's different varieties of wheat during the next two years. The Guide has paid a high price for this wheat. Mr. Wheeler is entitled to this, but, through its system of distribution, The Guide, instead of cornering the wheat for personal profit, is placing it within easy reach of every farmer in Western Canada.

To make it easy for anyone to secure Mr. Wheeler's new wheat all of the available supply will be distributed during the summer months. You cannot **BUY** any of this grain. You can secure as much as you care to earn by aiding us in extending The Guide's field of usefulness.

The Guide has published a Red Bobs Book that tells the secret of Mr. Wheeler's unusual success. It also gives the records of this new wheat and tells the interesting story of its discovery and development. This book should be read by every man that is raising grain in any one of the three western provinces.

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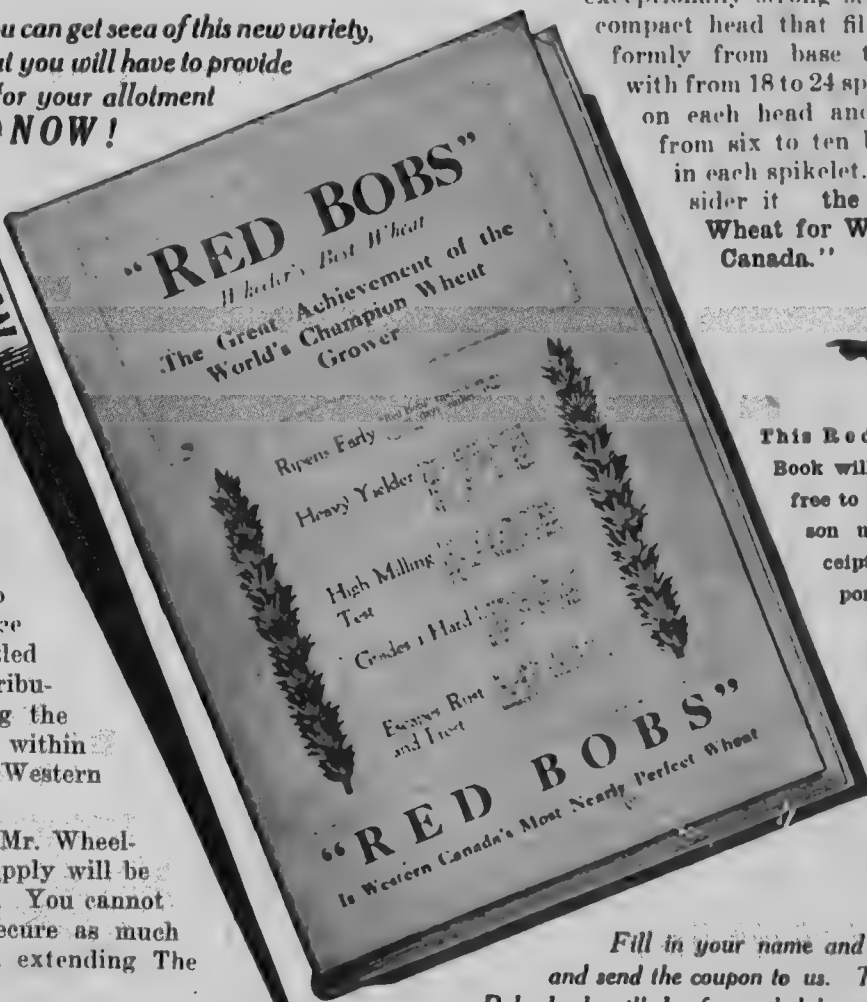
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Winnipeg, Man.

The Red Bobs Book

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Millers Make Huge Profits

*Enormous Dividends Piled up in Spite of War Tax.
Increase in Tax on Profits Recommended*

Ottawa, May 27.—A story of big war-time profits by large Canadian milling companies is revealed in a report issued today by the minister of labor.

The report is based on investigations covering the period between 1913 and 1917 and, therefore, for purposes of comparison, includes a pre-war year. It shows that in 1917, as compared with 1913, large milling companies heavily increased their net profits even after allowance had been made for war tax. It indicates further that the limitation of profits to 25 cents per barrel of flour does not effect the purpose for which it was intended in that "with increased production even were the profit per barrel of flour limited to say, 15 cents, still ample dividends might be paid and reserve set aside."

"It is clear," the report concludes, "that the only way to reach the profits of the milling companies is to increase the tax on net profits on total investment for the year."

The report covers over 60 typewritten pages. It aims to show in detail how profits have been derived and disposed, what proportion of a company's capitalization is represented by actual investment, what the profits per barrel of flour are and what revenues were derived from option trading in wheat before the price of wheat was fixed. Increased profits, the report indicates, are due largely to increased production and increase in turnover, which, in 1917, was two to three times that of the pre-war year, although in most cases there was some increase in the profit per barrel of flour.

Big Mills Make Most

While dealing more specifically with the larger companies the report, however, states that smaller companies, producing less than 100,000 barrels a year, would find difficulty in surviving on a profit of 25 cents per barrel. Companies producing between 100,000 and 500,000 barrels a year would probably make a moderate revenue on such a limitation, while the large companies would make an excessive profit. Large companies, proceeds the report, have on less than 25 cents per barrel, made net profits of unprecedented amounts. Therefore, the only equitable way of reaching all classes of milling companies is by tax on the net profits for the year.

How Profits Distributed

"The increased profits," the report continues, "have been disposed of in various ways. In some cases, as with the Maple Leaf Milling Company, dividends have been made on common stock for the first time. In other cases, already substantial dividends have been increased as in the case of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. The regular dividends on common stock of this company up to 1916 were 8 per cent. In 1916 they were increased to 12 per cent. and in 1917 to 25 per cent."

Big Surplus Profits

"The surplus profits account has been greatly increased. In 1913 the surplus profits account of the Maple Leaf Milling Company was about \$250,000. In 1917 it was over 1,760,000. The surplus profits account of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company was approximately \$445,000 in 1913. In 1917 it was \$845,000. The latter is in addition to a sinking fund."

The surplus profits account of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills company, the report proceeds, increased from a debit of \$62,000 in 1913, to a credit of \$138,000 in 1917, in addition to a sinking fund.

The surplus profits account of the Robin Hood Mills in 1913 was \$257,000. In 1917 it was \$317,000, in addition to an accumulated reserve for war tax of \$163,000 and very substantial dividends during the period.

Ogilvie's Big Jump

The surplus profits account of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company in 1913 was approximately \$473,000, in 1917 it had increased to \$2,690,000 in addition to the immense reserves of \$380,000 for

war tax in 1916 and of \$750,000 for war tax in 1917.

The surplus profits account of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has materially increased. In 1913 this account was \$853,000, in 1917 it was \$831,000, plus \$392,000 at the credit of the surplus profits account of the Kewatin Flour Mills Company, which the Lake of the Woods entirely owns. This is in addition to the redemption of Kewatin bonds to the extent of \$350,000 in 1916, and the redemption of the bonds of the Lake of the Woods Company to the extent of \$200,000 in 1917 and redemption of good-will account, \$250,000. Eight per cent. dividends on common stock were paid throughout as well as the regular 7 per cent. on preferred shares.

Plenty for Depreciation

The report continues that in the years 1916 and 1917 substantial war tax reserves were set aside by the companies making the largest profits. Contingent accounts have been opened up. Depreciation accounts of unprecedented amounts were set aside in 1917, although, the report points out, increased production in 1916 and 1917 entailed a larger reserve for depreciation.

Dealing with flour production the report says that the Ogilvie Flour Mills company produced in 1917 about one-fourth of the total amount produced by the nine largest companies. "But," the report continues, "the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company is not, by any means, in a position to monopolize the manufacture of flour as there are three other companies of the first rank producing over one million barrels of flour annually and five companies, of the second rank, producing between 500,000 and 1,000,000 barrels of flour per year. Nevertheless, the annual increase in production by this company has been so much greater than that of any other company that it holds a towering position among its rivals. The production for 1917 was about one and one-half times greater than that of its largest competitor and the receipts from sales in dollars were about twice as large as those of any other company."

Sources of increased profits is given as:—

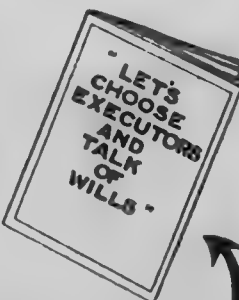
(a) Increase in sales, (b) increase in profit per barrel, (c) large revenues from dealings in wheat in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

"The increase in total receipts from sales annually is very striking," the report proceeds, "in nearly every case it has been doubled, and in some cases trebled. The increase in the number of barrels sold is also considerable and the price of flour has almost doubled since 1914. The profit per barrel of flour made by the various companies between 1914 and 1917 did increase."

Net Profits of Companies

Net profits per barrel on flour in 1914 are given as follows: Ogilvie Flour Mills, 15 cents; Lake of the Woods, 13 cents; St. Lawrence Flour Mills, 15 cents; Western Canada Flour Mills, 16 cents; Maple Leaf Milling Company, 11 cents; Robin Hood Milling Company, 22 cents. In 1917, the report states, profits per barrel of flour were: Ogilvie Flour Mills, 30 cents; Lake of the Woods, 20 cents; St. Lawrence Flour Mills, 17 cents; Western Canada Flour Mills, 19 cents; Maple Leaf Milling Company, 30 cents; Robin Hood Milling Company, a loss of one cent. The increased profit of the Maple Leaf Milling Company is attributed largely to dealings in wheat. The Robin Hood Milling Company netted on all its operations a profit of 25 cents per barrel of flour in 1917, but the sources of this profit were wheat dealings, elevator earnings, etc., and were not from flour manufacture.

"Contrary to the general belief," adds the report, "the profit per barrel of flour made by the various milling companies is comparatively very small. Eighteen to 20 cents per barrel seems an extremely small amount for milling companies to make, considering the high



price of flour at the present time. Nevertheless, the net revenue from such profits per barrel have been sufficient to pile up immense surplus profit accounts, redeem bonds and pay dividends either larger than had hitherto been paid or on stock which received no dividends previous to the last few years."

In the report calculation of net investment has been made in the following way: Total capital, consisting of preferred and common shares, minus good will account, is taken and two amount standing to the credit of the surplus profits account at the beginning of the year is added. In each case, the extent of the goodwill account is shown.

Ogilvie's Profits

A series of special summaries outline the operations of the large milling companies. Of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, the report says:—

"The net profits from 1913 to 1917 were approximately: \$470,000 in 1913, \$450,000 in 1914, \$1,500,000 in 1915, \$1,150,000 in 1916, before deducting the war tax, and \$2,100,000 in 1917, before deducting war tax.

"Out of the profits for 1916 and 1917 a total reserve for the two years of about \$1,130,000 was set aside for war tax and a new depreciation account in addition amounting in 1917 to a total of about \$360,000 was opened up in 1916. The surplus profits account increased from approximately \$473,000 in 1913 to \$2,690,000 in 1917. Of these huge profits about \$1,700,000 was contributed by gains made from dealings in wheat in 1916 and 1917."

Validate "Watered" Stock

Respecting the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, the report states that the total net profits for each year, before deducting \$50,000 to validate "watered" stock and before deducting war tax in 1916 and 1917, were approximately \$385,000 in 1913, \$344,000 in 1914, \$525,000 in 1915, \$545,000 in 1916, and \$700,000 in 1917. Of these profits \$42,000 was set aside for war tax in 1916 and \$32,000 in 1917. Net profits on total investment calculated on the above figures were: 10.1 per cent. in 1913, 9.3 per cent. in 1914, 13 per cent. in 1915, 14 per cent. in 1916 and 18 per cent. in 1917.

"After all dividends were paid and all charges made," adds the report, "the surplus profits were increased from 1913 to 1917 by more than \$1,000,000, although \$800,000 of these surplus profits went for redemption of bonds and goodwill account."

Western Canada Company's Profits

Of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, the report says:—

"The profit per barrel of flour has not greatly increased since 1914. Production has increased. Sixteen cents a barrel profit in 1914 paid ample dividends, a sinking fund and a very satisfactory reserve to the surplus profits account. Fifteen cents a barrel profit in 1916 enabled this company to pay not only a sinking fund, a sufficient depreciation reserve, a war tax of \$35,000, but also a reserve to the surplus profits account larger than that of any previous year."

Maple Leaf Increase

The total stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company is given as \$5,000,000, \$2,500,000 preferred, and \$2,500,000 common. Of this amount, states the report, \$3,770,000 has been paid in assets, the rest, approximately \$1,250,000, is good will.

The company's surplus profits account increased from \$241,844 in 1913 to \$1,402,332 in 1917. The contingent account increased from \$10,038 in 1913 to \$361,007 in 1917. Thus the total surplus profits account amounted in 1917 to \$1,763,339, or an increase of about \$1,500,000.

"This tremendous increase in the surplus profits account," declares the report, "should rightly be decreased by \$100,000 a year for depreciation up to 1917, which would leave about \$1,100,000. But even after making that reduction, the increase in the account would still be very large indeed. The source of such abnormal profits was the huge revenue from dealings in wheat in 1915 and a substantial profit from the same source in 1917."

The Robin Hood Milling Company is

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

Held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1918, at 12 Noon

The Forty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 22nd May, 1918.

THE REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Forty-Third Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank, as on 30th April, 1918, accompanied by statement of Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations for the fiscal year:—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account carried forward from last year was\$1,164,876.20

The net profits for the year, after deducting the cost of management, paying of Auditors' fees, the interest due to depositors and after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount amounted to 1,156,066.71

Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss of ..\$2,340,942.91

This amount has been applied as follows:—

Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	\$ 840,000.00
Annual Contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds	7,500.00
Contributions to Patriotic and other War Funds	27,500.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	70,000.00
Contingent Appropriation to cover Depreciation in Bonds and Debentures	200,000.00
Balance of Account carried forward	1,204,942.91
	\$2,340,942.91

During the year a Branch of the Bank at Perintosh, Alta., has been opened as a sub-Branch to New Norway. The following Branches have been closed: In the Province of Ontario—Marshville, Port Robinson and Niagara Falls Upper

Bridge Branch; in the Province of British Columbia—Arrowhead and Atholmer; in the Province of Saskatchewan—Pilot Butte.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank, now numbering 126, were inspected during the year. The Auditors appointed by the Shareholders have also made their examinations as required by the Bank Act, and their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet.

A further subscription of \$25,000 (being the fourth for a similar amount) has been made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the payment of which will be made during the course of the coming year.

It is with deep regret that your Directors have to report the loss of their co-Director, Honorable Richard Turner, of Quebec, whose death occurred on December 22, 1917. He occupied a seat on the Board since May, 1906. His place has been filled by the election of Mr. E. Hay.

The Directors testify with pleasure to the loyalty, zeal and faithfulness of the staff, which under the present conditions is laboring under a heavy strain. It is the intention to ask your authority to contribute substantial sums to the Pension Fund of the Staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 9,908,544.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$10,916,368.98
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	55,478,283.68
	75,894,652.66

Balances due to other Banks in Canada

Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom

Deposits by and Balances due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom

Acceptances under Letters of Credit (as per contra)

Total Liabilities to the public

Capital Stock paid in

Reserve Fund Account

Dividend No. III, (payable 1st May, 1918) for three months, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 2,580,284.78
Dominion Government Notes	10,446,486.00
	\$ 13,026,770.78

Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,500,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	375,126.86
Notes of other Banks	805,649.00
Cheques on other Banks	3,175,845.24
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	506,759.55
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	364,342.79
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	6,768,003.65
	\$ 28,522,407.87

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	\$ 5,361,758.99
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	13,781,872.46
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	799,441.82
	19,943,073.27

Loans to Provincial Governments	500,000.00
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	5,684,013.31
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,470,097.07
	8,654,110.38

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$ 40,302,958.38
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per contra)	81,600.00
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	243,486.07
Real Estate (other than Bank premises)	456,092.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	513,963.58
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	3,064,996.03
Other Assets, not included in the foregoing	35,131.47
	\$101,817,909.05

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AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of Imperial Bank of Canada and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on 30th April, 1918, we certify that in our opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and

The number of Shareholders in the Bank has been increased during the year from 1,879 to 1,921.

The customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., Toronto, and Mr. R. J. Dilworth, F.C.A., Toronto, were appointed auditors of the Bank for the ensuing year.

The Scrutineers appointed at



Keep track of it

How many bushel of oats did you "take off" in 1917? What did potatoes net you last year? What did it cost you to thresh that field of grain, and how were the different charges distributed?

Wouldn't these facts be mighty valuable next year, or a couple of years hence; wouldn't they afford interesting comparisons, and probably give you a good basis for judging future prices?

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

stated by the report to be under capitalized. Net profits on actual investment are given as: 1913, 18 per cent.; 1914, about 13½ per cent.; 1915, about 102.3 per cent.; 1916, about 91.5 per cent., and in 1917, about 13 per cent.

The report adds that the various milling companies freely furnished the information required.

Imperial Bank's Profits

The annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in Toronto, on May 22. Net profits for the year just ended reached \$1,185,066, which provides for the payment of a dividend of 12 per cent. for \$200,000 possible depreciation in stocks and debentures, \$70,000 for government tax on circulation and contributions to the patriotic and other funds. The total assets of the bank reach \$101,817,909 with cash reserves at \$57,100,000. Deposits increased last year \$9,000,000. This bank now has three branches in Manitoba, 19 in Saskatchewan and 14 in Alberta.

Alberta Hail Insurance Act

An Outline of the Provisions of the Act of 1918, by E. H. Malcolm, Chairman Hail Insurance Board

THE act will apply to all that portion of the province south of the North Saskatchewan River and to a block of land containing approximately 3,500 square miles north of the river. This block north of the river extends from range 22 west of the fourth meridian to range six west of the fifth meridian and as far north as the north side of township 59.

In that part of the province to which the act applies there are now about 140 municipal districts. The act must be submitted to the electors in each of these municipal districts in the form of a by-law, to be voted upon at the next annual municipal election to be held in February, 1919.

If the act is approved in 45 or more municipal districts the plan will come into operation and a Hail Insurance District will be formed consisting of those municipal districts voting in favor of the plan. Provision is made whereby any municipal district formed after the next annual election and also any municipal district that at first voted against the plan may come into the Hail Insurance District at any time after the first election by voting on a by-law as referred to above. Any individual within the part of the province to which the act applies but whose municipal district is not included in the Hail Insurance District may have his crop insured under this plan by making application to the secretary-treasurer of his municipal district not later than June 15. Any municipal district may withdraw after five years, and when less than 45 municipal districts remain the minister has power to disorganize the Hail Insurance District and wind up its affairs.

Management by Board

The management of the business will be in the hands of a board of nine members with head office at Calgary. The board will be elected by representatives of the municipal districts included in the Hail Insurance District. Members of the board will be elected for three years and three will be elected each year. The chairman may receive a salary and the other members will receive \$8.00 per day and cost of transportation and subsistence for attending meetings of the board. The board may appoint a manager and will have full power to pass by-laws and make such regulations as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the district.

The board has authority to borrow the money required to carry on the business, to be repaid out of the taxes levied for hail insurance purposes and the province has authority under the Municipal Hail Insurance Guarantee Act to guarantee the repayment of any loans required by the board.

Hay of any kind is not insured. All crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and speltz are insured from June 15 to September 15, and fall wheat and

A large proportion of its loans, commercial and agricultural, are placed in Western Canada.

Crude Oil Production

Mexico is the third largest producer of crude oil in the world, following the United States and Russia. During 1917 Mexico produced in excess of 55,000,000 barrels. Production in the United States was more than 341,000,000 barrels and output in Russia is estimated at 70,000,000 barrels.

Mexico's rise to a position among the leading oil countries of the world has been rapid. Its production in 1917 was an increase of about 40 per cent. over 1916, when the total was more than 39,800,000 barrels. Mexico's importance as a large oil-producing country dates from 1911. Production in that year amounted to 14,000,000 barrels, as compared with 3,300,000 barrels in 1910. Prior to 1910, production in Mexico was small, amounting in 1904 to only 220,000 barrels.

rye from June 1 to September 15, both dates inclusive.

Withdrawals

Any person may withdraw any portion of his crop from the operation of the act by giving notice to the secretary-treasurer of his municipal district on or before June 15. Any land so withdrawn shall remain withdrawn until he applies to have it included.

When any crop insured is destroyed from any cause other than hail the owner may at any time on or before July 20 withdraw such crop from the operation of the act and will obtain a proportionate rebate of the premium payable on such crop.

The indemnity to be paid for total losses will be \$8.00 per acre but any person may, by giving notice on or before June 15 reduce the rate of indemnity to \$6.00 per acre and the premium will be reduced accordingly. The awards are to be paid within 30 days of the date of adjustment by the board and the premium will be deducted from the award.

Crop Reports

Every person owning land in the Hail Insurance District will be required to report to the secretary-treasurer of his municipal district the number of acres of every kind of crop growing on lands assessed to him. This report must be made on or before June 15 and he may at the same time give notice whether he requires \$6.00 or \$8.00 per acre insurance and whether he wishes to withdraw any of his land from the operation of the act.

Notice of loss must be given within three days of date of storm by sending notice to the board at Calgary. The adjuster is to be instructed to inspect the crop as soon as possible and report to the board. He must make every effort to make an adjustment that is fair and satisfactory to the claimant and secure his written acceptance of the award if possible. If the claimant is not satisfied with the award he may appeal to the board. The board is bound to hear any further evidence in the case and may vary or confirm the report of the adjuster as it may deem proper.

The premium for hail insurance will be levied on the crop area only, at so much per acre, and will not be levied until after September 15, after the losses for the year have been ascertained. The board has authority to levy a rate sufficient to pay the costs of administration the losses in full for the year, and also to create a surplus for the year of not less than ten, nor more than 20 per cent. of the losses for the year. An average surplus of 15 per cent. will in seven years accumulate a reserve fund sufficient to carry on the business for one year and this reserve fund is to be constantly maintained.

As soon as the rate per acre is fixed by the board, the secretary-treasurer of each municipal district is notified of the rate and the total amount due

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized)\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up)\$1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

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We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

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19

GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

from his municipality. The tax is then levied on all the cropped area in the municipality except on lands withdrawn from the operation of the act. The tax is payable at the same time and under the same conditions as other

municipal taxes. The tax must be paid by the ratepayer on or before December 15 and the municipal district must pay the whole amount due from that district to the board on or before December 31.

Have You Made Your Will ?

*Some General Principles to Remember,
By H. Davidson Pickett*

IN time past many people seemed to hold the now exploded superstition that the making of a person's will was in some way a foreboding of death. Fortunately, a wiser opinion now prevails and men, and women too, for that matter, when they have property to be left to their descendants or relations, should for their own peace of mind, and with a view of economy in the handling of their estates, see that a proper will is left where it can be available on the death of the maker. It is well to bear in mind that there is an important distinction between the Letters of Administration of the estate of an intestate (that is, one who dies without having left a proper will) and probate of a properly executed will.

Administration may be straight administration, that is where there is no will at all, or it may be administration "with will annexed." This applies to cases where the deceased left a will but did not name any executors. Letters probate is the term applied to the authorization of the court for an individual or corporation named in the will to undertake the handling of the estate.

In both cases of administration referred to above it is necessary for the person who applies for letters of administration to file with the application a bond in double the gross value of the estate, conditional on the proper accounting for the assets. This involves very often the expense of procuring bondsmen or a bonding company and always the drawing of a proper bond, besides; in the case of a bonding company, the payment of an annual premium on the bond during the whole term of administration. On the other hand no bond is required of an executor.

Should Embody Testator's Wishes

In dealing with the making of a will, one should always bear in mind the importance of having the will drawn exactly as the testator wishes. It does not do for the average individual to use legal phrases in the drawing of such documents unless he knows exactly what they mean, and for that reason it is always advisable and probably the cheapest in the long run to employ a reputable solicitor and then to feel that the will properly disposes of the property left.

The printed forms sent out by many of the trust companies are very general in their terms and usually do not provide for exactly what the testator wants and the result is that alterations are made and not sufficiently authenticated when the will is executed, thus causing litigation and expense.

In drawing a will the testator should always remember that the will "speaks" from the time of his death, and it is unnecessary to refer to specific properties unless they are to go to particular individuals. For example, "I devise and bequeath to my wife all my real and personal property," would convey everything of which he died possessed, no matter whether the property was acquired subsequent to the date of drawing the will or not, and is at the same time no restriction on his later disposition of property which he owned at the time the will was drawn.

A later will always revokes (cancels) the previous will even although the prior will should not have been destroyed, and a will may be altered after it has been executed by what is called a "codicil."

Drawing of Will

The will should be drawn, first providing for the appointment of executors or an executor as the case may be. A wife may be the executor alone, or

with someone else, as any other relative or a stranger. Often times a trust company is appointed as sole executor or as executor with the wife or another person.

In some cases it is advisable to have a trust company appointed. For example, where there are small children and the estate is to be held intact until the youngest or some of the other children come of age. In other cases it often happens that the expense of management under the trust company is greater than where individuals are appointed. If there are relatives who are sufficiently able to manage the estate it can often be done more economically than through a trust company, but if strangers only are available the trust company is preferable particularly if there is financing to be done in order to clear up the liabilities or to secure a title to property.

It is well to provide too for the administrator paying the debts, testamentary and funeral expenses, although it is not necessary to do so because the law requires them to do this.

In making specific devises or bequests the persons to whom they are to be made should be described so that there will be no mistake, for example, "my son John," or "my dear wife Mary," or as the case may be. It is generally recognized that the word "bequeath" refers to personal property and the word "devise" to real estate, although the express use of these words is only necessary to make the reading of the will more clear.

In making specific gifts the testator should remember that the will "speaks" from the time of his death so that when the particular gift is made there should be provision for the disposing of that particular portion of the property in case the person to whom the gift is made should die before the testator, as otherwise that particular property would become part of the general estate and be disposed of with the residue.

Revoking a Will

It should be remembered that marriage revokes a Will unless the will is particularly made in contemplation of the marriage, for instance, if a married man makes a will and subsequently his wife dies and he later remarries, he must make a new will or he dies intestate.

The will may be revoked either by destroying it absolutely, or, by cancelling the signatures accompanied by a declaration in the presence of witnesses that it is intended to be revoked, or by the making of a later will.

If corrections are being made in a Will they should be identified by the signatures or initials of the testator and the witnesses in the margin opposite the particular correction. This refers particularly to slight corrections that are made before the will is signed. If the testator wants to alter his will any time after it is signed he should do it as by what is termed a "codicil" attached to the will or referring to the will and executed with the same formalities as the will itself, there may be more than one "codicil," and a "codicil" may be altered by a later one.

Execution of a Will

In the execution of a will care must be taken that there are two witnesses who must sign with the testator, all being present at the same time. The witnesses should see the testator sign, and each witness and the testator should see the other witness sign, and, generally speaking, the testator should inform the witnesses that it is his last will and request them to witness it. It is not necessary that the witnessing clause at the foot of the will should

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recite that these conditions obtained, if in fact they did obtain, and the witnesses to the will can swear that such was the case.

The proof of the will is the signature of the testator "at the foot of the will." The Wills Act provides that "the will shall be valid if the signature be so placed at, or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended it to become effective by his signature to the writing signed as his will." If the will consists of more than one page it is advisable to have the testator and the witnesses initial each page, but the absence of such initials does not invalidate the will.

Another thing to be borne in mind is that a will should, if possible, be witnessed by a disinterested party. The fact that an executor or a beneficiary is a witness to a will does not invalidate it as a will, but the law will not allow a beneficiary who acted as witness, to take the share of bequest given him or her by the will, on the broad ground that the testator might have been induced by the witness so to leave the property.

In some provinces provision is made for the lodging of the will with the clerk of the surrogate court in the particular district where the testator lives so that it will be safe and available for his executors, but it is not compulsory, and if the testator has a safe place in which to keep it he may do so.

The question of succession duties and when and by whom they are payable, may be referred to in a later article, but it really has nothing to do with the question of the will itself, though the succession duties must be paid as provided by the Act on all gifts or devises to relatives or others.

One thing remains and that is the effect of a man dying without a will. In such cases the law directs a method of devolution, and if a person wishes to make any distribution other than that provided for intestates' estates, he or she must make a will which will provide for the distribution that should be made, and see that the necessary formalities are complied with to insure its being relied on as the proper will.

Wills of Soldiers and Sailors

Soldiers and sailors on active service may make wills without the ordinary formalities, that is they need not be witnessed, and in some cases it has even been held that the will need not be signed by the man if it can be proved that the written will had been declared by the maker to be intended as his will.

So far the Canadian Government has endeavored to prevent the necessity for an "active service" will by requiring every one who enlists to make a will, but it is likely that many interesting questions will arise in the next few years about the question of wills because the positions of so many men have changed since their enlistment by the loss of relatives or by their marriages.

The making of wills in these days is practically a necessity for everyone who has property to leave and where the local statutes vary as do those of the different provinces of the Dominion regarding the rights of individuals in property, it is incumbent upon everyone to safeguard the interests of themselves and their relatives by proper measures at the proper time.

I could never believe it right that some men should be born into the world ready booted and spurred to ride and others ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.

If we are curious about things, we have no difficulty in learning about things. It is because we are indifferent that we are dull. Emerson says "if the stars were visible only once in a hundred years, the whole world would await the spectacle with breathless interest."

I believe that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God.—Wells.

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Care and Repair of Plows

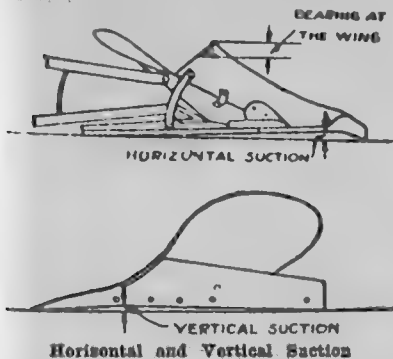
How to keep the most efficient soil pulverizer in shape

PROBABLY no implement used on the farm receives a greater measure of abuse, or as little attention to its proper care, operation and repair as the plow. To quote a recent writer on machinery: "The plow is the basic tillage tool, the fundamental farm implement. It is not merely a tool for inverting the furrow slice, but it is the most efficient pulverizer of the soil in use. As the moldboard turns the furrow, each particle of soil is forced to slip against the particle adjoining, a process which results in a tilth that no other single operation approaches. The general impression prevails that the plow is a simple tool, requiring but little adjustment and less care. This is far from the truth, however. Without question it is the most complex tool on the farm, in that it requires the greatest skill for adjustments, the grain-binder and the gasoline engine not accepted. More effort has been expended in the slow process of development of this seemingly simple tool than in that of any other implement on the farm. Careful study of its construction, adjustment, and use will be amply rewarded."

This useful implement should not be allowed to remain in out-of-the-way places subject to deterioration by weather conditions, but should be housed properly when not in use. When laid by, it should be stored in a dry place away from contact with the ground and the bright parts coated with grease to prevent rust. Once the moldboard share and landside have become pitted with rust an efficient job of plowing can not be done until the corroded parts again have acquired a polish by use. In overhauling, the following scheme is suggested:—

Repairing a Walking Plow

Share.—If chilled cast iron and badly worn, renew. If steel and badly worn, should be sharpened, bearing at wing three quarters of an inch for 10-inch bottom to one and a quarter inches for 16-inch bottom; vertical suction, one-eighth inch; horizontal suction, one-eighth to one-quarter inch, as shown by the illustration.



Landside.—If badly worn and detachable sole is provided, replace sole, otherwise it will be necessary to renew landside.

Moldboard.—Usually in two parts, shin and moldboard proper. If shin be present and badly worn, renew. See that moldboard is bolted tight to frog.

Bracing.—If loose, tighten up connections.

Handles.—If loose, tighten up bolts so that they are attached rigidly to bottom and see that bracing is tight.

Beam.—If loose, see that bolts to frog are tight.

Gauge Wheel.—Examine bearings and if badly worn replace with new. If plain bearings, do not lubricate. See that gauge-wheel standard is bolted rigidly to beam.

Jointer.—Examine point, if badly worn and if chilled cast iron, renew; if steel, it may be sharpened. See that it is bolted rigidly to the beam.

Rolling Coulter.—Seldom used on hand plows but if present examine the coulter-wheel bearing and if badly worn, renew. See that the standard is attached rigidly to the beam.

Pin or Hanging Coulter.—Should be attached rigidly to the beam and sharpened if worn.

Adjustments

Depth of furrow.—Made by raising or lowering the clevis or bridle on end of beam. This also may be regulated slightly by the gauge wheel where wide and frequent variations in soil conditions prevail. The gauge wheel should not be used where the soil conditions are uniform, except in very stony soil, as it increases the draft of the plow. In any case, there should not be excessive bearing pressure on the gauge wheel, the function of this wheel being to prevent plowing at a greater than the desired depth when passing from a firm and hard soil to one of more friable nature.

Width of furrow.—Made by shifting the hitch on the clevis or bridle to or from land according to whether a greater or less width of furrow slice is desired. In using more than two horses this also may be regulated to some extent by the gauge wheel if this wheel has a standard which may be adjusted to lead to or from land.

Handles.—Should be adjusted to suit height of operator.

Jointer.—Should be set so that its point is just above or just back of the point of the share, to run one and-a-half to two inches deep and slightly to the landside of the shin of the plow.

Coulter.—If used, it should be set in a position similar to the jointer except that it should run about half the depth of the furrow. A rolling coulter does not, however, take the place of a jointer. The functions of the two attachments differ in that the function of the jointer is to turn under a small furrow slice ahead of the furrow proper, so that a smoother job of plowing results, and that of the rolling coulter to cut tough grass roots and surface trash, so that they may be covered more efficiently by the furrow slice.

Hitch.—The theoretical line of draft originates at a point about two inches from the moldboard side of the shin, just above the junction of the shin and moldboard. This line should pass through the hitch at the beam clevis and end at a point midway between the short tug rings at the hames. Any variation from this line will influence the plowing, such as too short or too long traces, short hip straps, etc. If this line be straight and the reins adjusted properly, the plow properly set for depth and width required, no effort of the operator is needed in guiding, except to steady the plow in a proper running position when obstacles are encountered.

Repairs for Sulky and Gang Plows

Wheel bearings.—Take down, clean with cloths saturated with kerosene oil, make adjustments for wear if provided for, and repack with heavy grease before assembling.

Frame.—Examine or loose bolts and connections and take them up.

Landing and lifting levers.—See that all connections are tight and take up lost motion if possible.

Beam and frog.—Examine for loose bolts and connections and tighten if present.

Share.—If worn, replace or sharpen. **Landside.**—If worn and has removable sole, replace the sole, otherwise replace the landside.

Coulter.—Rolling coulter usually is used. Examine the bearings and renew if necessary. See that coulter standard is attached rigidly to the beam.

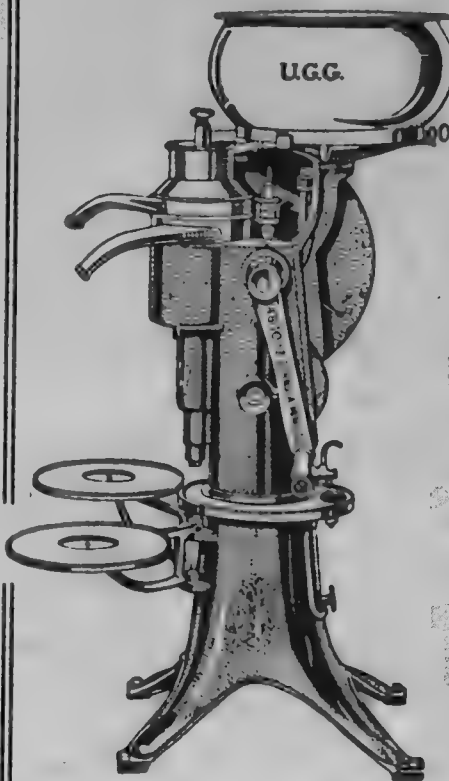
Adjustments

Depth.—Regulated by raising or lowering the bottom in relation to the frame. Suction as applied to sulky or gang plows is the distance of the back end of the landside from the floor with the point and wing of the share resting on the floor. This is about one-half inch for most plows though it may vary for different lengths of landsides.

Width.—Regulated by adjusting the hitch to or from land on the frame. It may be regulated also to some extent by "landing" the front furrow wheel.

Jointer.—If used, it should be set so that its point is just above and just back of the point of the share, to run

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The U.G.G. Cream Separator is a splendid skimmer. It gets all the cream. The strong, heavy frame is scientifically designed to prevent any wearing or vibration. An easy and quiet-running separator. Bowl spindles are of steel, accurately turned and ground. Bearings are in perfect alignment. In lower end of bowl spindle is a tool-steel bearing point tempered to flinty hardness. This rests in a retainer of phosphor bronze, so that its bearing surface is constantly changing. Below the ball and retainer is the lower adjusting screw for raising or lowering bowl. A phosphor-bronze bushing surrounds lower end of the bowl spindle, holding it in true and perfect line so the bowl spins on the steel ball with almost no wear. While all bearings run in a bath of oil there is only a single oil cup to fill. Gearing is carefully protected to ensure safety. Bowls are very simple, easy to take apart and assemble. All shafting is hard carbon steel, the pinion and shaft being turned out from a single piece. Teeth on gears are cut slanting so that each tooth comes into action, gradually relieving the strain and causing quiet running with almost no wear. The U.G.G. King Separators with stands are supplied in four sizes, capacities 25, 38, 60 and 80 gallons per hour; and without stands two smaller sizes, capacities 14 and 20 gallons per hour, can be supplied.

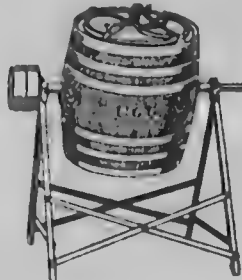
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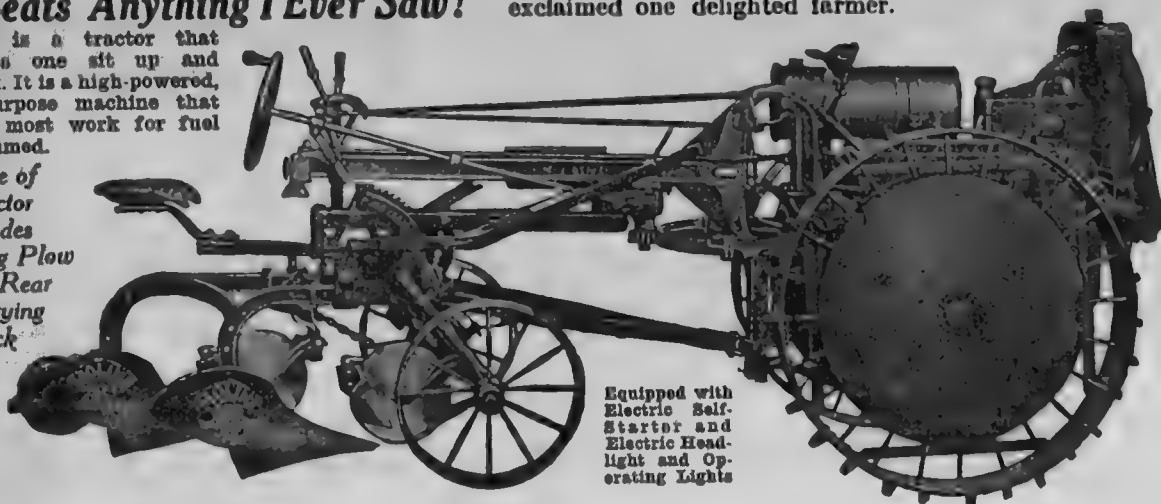
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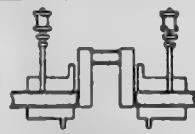
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one-and-a-half to two inches deep and slightly to the landside of the shin of the plow.

Coulter.—Should be set half the depth of the furrow, back of the point of the share and slightly to the landside of the shin. If used in connection with a jointer, it should be set ahead of it.

Wheels.—The land wheel should travel directly to the front of and parallel with the furrows. The front furrow wheel is given a small lead from the land, likewise the rear furrow wheel. The rear furrow wheel should run one to two inches outside of the landside of the plow.

Hitch.—In any wheel plow the load should be carried on the wheels as much as possible to reduce the draft. The driver may test this by dismounting while the plow is under way and taking hold of the frame at the front wheel and sliding it sidewise, and doing likewise at the rear furrow wheel. If equal resistance to side motion be encountered it is reasonable to assume that all the load is carried on the wheels. The load may be equalized by raising the point of the hitch or lengthening the traces.

Repairs for Disc Plows

The general features of disc plows are the same as in other plows except that the bottoms are replaced by discs.

Refer to sulky and gang plows and examine:—

Disc bearings.—Take down, clean with kerosene, replace the worn parts, and assemble with sufficient grease to pack the bearings properly.

Discs.—Sharpen or replace if badly worn.

Scrapers.—See that all connections are tight and if the scrapers are badly worn, renew them.

Adjustments

Depth of cut.—Is regulated by raising or lowering the frame, to which the discs are attached, on the staff bearings of the front and rear furrow wheels and land wheel.

Width of cut.—Is regulated by landing the front and rear furrow wheels and setting the scrapers for a wide or narrow furrow.

Wheels.—The land wheels should travel directly to the front and parallel with the furrow. The front furrow wheel is given a small lead from the land, likewise the rear furrow wheel, which should run one to two inches outside of the land side of the furrow.

Hitch.—In any disc plow, loads should be carried on the wheels as much as possible to reduce draft. The load may be equalized by raising the point of the hitch or lengthening the traces.

—U.S. Farmers' Bulletin.

Size of Shaft

In small shops employing short shafts the following method may be employed to determine the correct size of shafting. Take 50 times the horse-power to be transmitted and divide the product by the speed of the shaft in revolutions per minute. Extract the cube root of the quotient. The result is the shaft diameter in inches.

More Government Tractors

A dispatch from Ottawa states that Canadian farmers have taken kindly to the Fordson tractors purchased through the federal department of agriculture at \$750 each and distributed at cost to the cultivators. The full thousand contracted for in March have all been snapped up, and the government has made arrangements for an additional supply from the Ford company, at the same price, deliveries not to exceed 35 per day.

Hon. Charles Dunning, of the Ford board, in a report to the minister of agriculture, says that the tractors have proved "most satisfactory."

Up to May 23, the allotment of tractors by provinces was as follows: Saskatchewan, 342; Alberta, 325; Ontario, 200; Manitoba, 143; British Columbia, 20; Nova Scotia, 14; Quebec, 9; Prince Edward Island, 6; and New Brunswick, 5.

Mr. Dunning estimates that there will be an increased production in wheat alone in the western provinces this year of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Frost Fence First



Frost fence is first on account of its durable, tight lock. Look at it and you will say there is nothing cheap or flimsy about it. Plenty of wire, and to spare, is used to wrap it around the stay and lateral so that it cannot work loose. Frost fence is first in quality and first in sales. If you do not know the name of a nearby dealer—write us.

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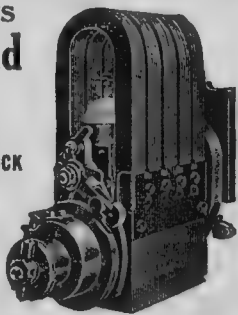
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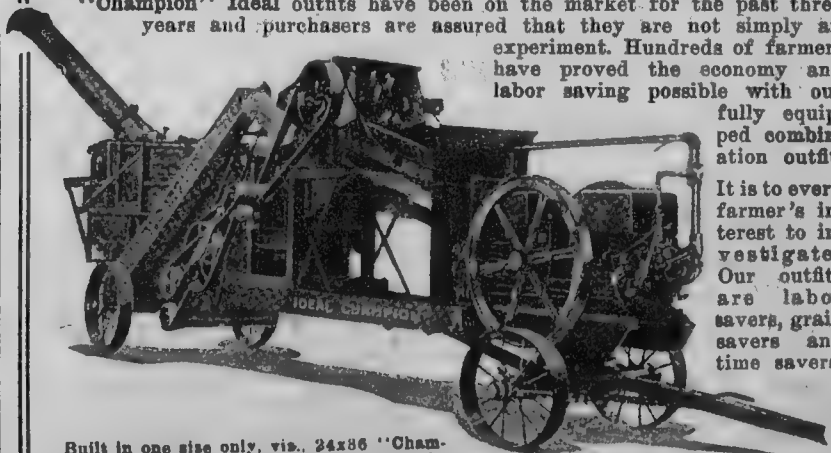
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CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

"CHAMPION" IDEAL COMBINATION THRESHERS

These outfits are especially made up for individual farmer's needs. Your inspection is invited and comparison appreciated. Our "Champion" Ideal outfits have been on the market for the past three years and purchasers are assured that they are not simply an experiment. Hundreds of farmers have proved the economy and labor saving possible with our



fully equipped combination outfit. It is to every farmer's interest to investigate. Our outfits are labor savers, grain savers and time savers.

Built in one size only, viz., 24x86 "Champion" Separators, fully equipped, mounted with 22 H.P. "Ideal" Kerosene Engines. "Ideal" Engines have two opposed cylinders with high tension ignition system. Perfect kerosene burners—economical on fuel and high in power. Our "Combination" outfit is guaranteed not to sag—no special support is necessary, and operated with practically no vibration.

Full particulars, prices and terms on request.

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Regina, Portage la Prairie, Saskatoon, Sask.
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At home—no special equipment—
from our pure and popular

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act
This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons.....\$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons.....1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gallon......50

Send money order or postal note. Pre-
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wanted everywhere.

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Market price high. Larger yields
than wheat. Resists drought,
smut and rust. No soil too poor,
light or sandy. Great hay and
pasture. Investigate this crop.
Write for circular.

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN.

Clearing a Scrub Farm

How 700 Acres was Cleaned Up---By J. E. Frith



PARTRIDGE TIRES

RIDE EASIER · LOOK BETTER · LAST LONGER

PARTRIDGE TIRES ride easier because they are made of the purest of rubber which gives them the maximum of resiliency. They look better because the finish is perfect and is one of the most important parts of their manufacture.

The reason they last longer than ordinary tires is because they are made by hand of the very highest quality of material from start to finish.

If you want better looking, easier riding and longer lasting tires equip your car to-day with **PARTRIDGE NON-SKIDS** on the rear wheels and **PARTRIDGE GUIDE TIRES** on the front wheels.

Adjustments all last year on Partridge Tires amounted to less than one-half of one per cent. Every motorist knows that that percentage of adjustments is a record and absolute evidence that Partridge Tires are in a class by themselves. Partridge Tubes are of the same high quality as the tires.

For Sale at all Garages

Made by The F. E. Partridge Rubber Co. Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

The Marshall-Wells Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Distributors for Western Canada

EVERY FARMER

Should at once take steps to lay in a stock of cordwood for next winter's fuel requirements. No cars will be available to transport coal after September 30, as every car must be used to get food to the Army and Civilian population of our Allies. You can avoid serious hardship by ordering your wood at once. Write for price list and full particulars to.

THE PRINCE ALBERT FUEL CO. Ltd.

Wholesale Cordwood Merchants

PRINCE ALBERT

SASK.

IN the spring of 1903, we bought 800 acres of semi-scrub land; about two-thirds was covered with poplars from fifteen inches in diameter down to mere brush. There was a good deal of willow. Three years before, a June fire killed most of the timber, poles and brush; snipers had sniped all the large stuff, cutting the stumps high. By the time we got ready to commence clearing, the poles, brush and stumps had become quite rotten. We found that most of the stuff would break off quite close to the ground, but to do the work by hand, seemed slow and expensive. A car of stock arrived from Ontario just as it was freezing up. A four-horse team came. We devised a triangle of three logs twelve feet long, bolted them together at the angles; one log, seventeen feet long, projected over the apex of the angle about five feet and ran about five inches above the ground. The team of four horses was hitched to the apex of the triangle and driven round and round the dead bluffs pulling down a swarth of poles, stumps and brush.

The heavy triangle stripped off all limbs and crushed the small brush flat on the ground. A man followed with an axe and any stump, green pole or anything that would not break off, was cut off close to the ground. It did not take long to break down and trim the dead poles on a quarter-section; in fact, we cleared a half-section by the time snow was nine inches deep. We gathered up hundreds of loads of the poles and sold them to a nearby brick-yard. The following June we took a sixteen inch scrub breaker and broke a fire-guard thirty feet wide, around three quarters; got a dozen of our near neighbors and fired from all sides about noon; in two hours there was not an armful of dry brush or trash left—it was a fine burn off! We purchased two small fourteen-inch breaker plows, put three horses on each and four on the scrub breaker and turned and rooted over all that could be done. When this was back-set the following fall, it was cross plowed with the same outfit which turned over about everything.

A 700 Acre Job Completed

We have cleared 700 acres of scrub in this way and have six hundred acres under cultivation. We still have two hundred acres of land under pasture with a good deal of green timber which we cut off, patch by patch, for firewood. The stock keep down the suckers and when we want to break up a piece, the scrub plow generally does the job completely. We hired a twenty-four inch engine breaker, hitched the 15-30 gasoline tractor to it, and broke up a very stumpy area. If the coulter struck a green stump eight or ten inches in diameter just right, it heaved it out roots and all.

One of our neighbors got a horse stump puller which did good work, but, on account of its slowness, breaking of whiffletrees and harness, wracking and injury to horses, they finally abandoned the scheme. They now cut off the wood

and poles, pasture three or four years and break with an engine and big scrubber-brush-plow. Now, most scrub here is cleared off in patches for wood, left a few years and broken with a big scrub-plow of some kind. Of course, our timber and stumps are comparatively small, and are poplar and willow brush. There is, however, a good deal of such land in newer sections yet to be cleared. We would, were we clearing up a new lot, cut off the timber and break with a strong engine, steam, and a big breaker.

We have helped stump a good deal, and have seen thousands of acres cleared of pine, spruce, hemlock, basswood and other stubborn stuff down in Old Ontario and Central Northern States; have helped use powder, dynamite, several kinds of stumpers, but never knew any device to equal a combined lever-block-and-tackle four-horse machine. Never saw a stump so big and rooty that one of these machines could not lift right out of the ground, dead or green. The work of such a machine is practical, efficient and when done the land is clean. The pine stumps generally paid all expenses by being made into stump fences. When the fences were done, the roots were chopped up and made fine furnace-wood. These big powerful stumpers can now be operated with tractors. At the present time resinous stumps are made, not only to pay for the clearing of the land, but where thick and heavy, for the land itself. There are portable furnaces, retorts, distillers and condensers that turn the carbon into charcoal, the gasses into creosote and extract resin. And other valuable by-products into gold. Vast acreages of pine, spruce, balsam, yellow-birch, hemlock, cedar and other fir tree-stumps are being turned into material assets as soon as lifted, besides adding value to the land. Were we to go on to a heavy timbered new farm, we would, as soon as the merchantable timber was realized on, procure a powerful stumping machine, tractor and other apparatus and get rid of the stumps as soon as possible. A steam tractor would be the most satisfactory for such work.

Up-to-date Machinery Needed

With up-to-date machinery it would not take a lifetime to make an ideal tillable farm. We once heard a farmer say "that the best and most profitable investment he ever made was when he used his credit and cleared his farm of pine stumps." For clearing a bush or stumpy farm, there is no better plan than to form a co-operative company of five to ten and clear up a bunch of farms with the same outfits and co-operative labor. With big timber, such as obtained beyond the Rockies we have had no experience, not even the privilege of observation and cannot make any suggestions in methods of clearing or stumping such land. We know, however, that tens of thousands of farms east of the Rockies can and ought to be cleared of stumps and made tillable and more productive.



Crubbing Out the Biggest Roots After the Brush Breaker has Turned Them Over.

Quebec Farmers Organizing

Things are beginning to stir in the old Province

THE following letter has been received by R. McKenzie secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture, from Vincent T. Doherty, Buckingham, Quebec. It shows that Quebec is lining up with the other provinces:

Your favor received; also your Farmers' Platforms. I think it would be a good idea to have some of these in French, for there is a great number who cannot read English. I have to attend two meetings Sunday, one in Mulgrove, 22 miles north, and one in Mayo, nine miles north, Mulgrove at 11 o'clock, Mayo at 7 p.m. I was trying to arrange it in this manner.—There will be eight clubs formed in the near future. Under our charter I am going to have the president of each club a director, and our main board in Buckingham. In doing it that way I intend to throw out

our good works in every corner and at every meeting we will know just where we stand. I have the charter for our co-operative association with head place of business at town of Buckingham. Our shares are \$10 each; outside of that I am asking every farmer to put at least \$1.00 per year to raise a fund independent of our stock company for company work. I was expecting to go to Toronto next week to see Mr. Morrison, also to Montreal to see Mr. Masson, to arrange some matters with them. Will be very glad to have Mr. Morrison come to us again or any other man you can send, as everything is redhot for organizing now. I was taking things up with Lachute and some other clubs east of here with the view of applying for a provincial charter U.F.O.Q. Don't you think it would be a good idea?"

Protection's Ideal State

Before the war Germany was the ideal protectionist state. High tariff advocates were never weary of telling their auditors that Germany had arisen from a state of industrial chaos to the foremost manufacturing country in the world, all things considered, through the beneficent operation of the tariff on imported goods. During the so-called tariff reform movement in Britain the protectionist element pointed solemnly to Germany as the great menace to free trade and as the national exponent of the fiscal policy which was to dominate the world unless Britain took similar steps to protect herself from foreign competition. Even in our own parliament a prominent member of the administration was neither ashamed nor afraid, shortly before the war broke out, to laud Germany's system to the skies and to call upon Canadians to adhere to our sister system rather than adopt the British plan or take any steps which might lead to modifications in our tariff. Shortly before that a great election campaign had been waged on the same issue; we decided at that time to have neither truck nor trade on equal terms with neighboring nations. And it comes to The Citizen's mind that this journal on several occasions indulged in controversies with a local contemporary of opposite fiscal tendencies respecting this same subject, our neighbor holding that German agriculture and industry had flourished and gone forward with leaps and bounds since the abolition of free trade in the German states and the adoption of the present protective tariff in 1879.

But it seems that our Canadian defenders of the tariff knew all the time that they were backing the wrong horse. Just why they went to pains to dig up statistics in which they themselves had no confidence and the reasons why they indulged in insincere rhetoric of this sort must remain a mystery. But finally the light has penetrated dark spots. Our contemporary, which once defended the Teutonic fruits of protectionism, now has this to say of the dangers of a German victory:—

"But the mere economic reason for the defeat of Germany should be hardly less impelling to labor. The worst labor slavery in the civilized world has been in Germany. A German triumph would react throughout the world in the direction of lower wages and longer hours for labor, if the conditions which prevailed in Germany before the war furnish any criterion."

Yet the conditions which prevailed in Germany before the war were the conditions which our economists defended and which they pointed to as proofs of progress industrially as well as agriculturally. Our contemporary which, even during the present war, took the side of Germany against The Citizen in a discussion in which it maintained that the free trade policy of Britain made it possible for the enemy to starve out Britain, thus treats the subject now:—

"Conditions both on the farms and among the skilled laborers of German cities before the war were cruel as com-

pared with conditions in others of the great nations, excepting perhaps Russia. The majority of the German working classes worked like beasts of burden, poorly paid and poorly housed. The German government and the government-controlled press promulgated the idea that the German working classes were well off, and a certain amount of old-age pensioning and similar grand-fatherly legislation supported the pretence. But up to the beginning of the war, the average work day in Germany for even skilled labor averaged nearly ten hours a day, and for unskilled labor twelve hours, while on the other hand the wages were usually lower than in France or England. The progress of German manufacturers was due in part to over-worked and under-paid labor."

Our neighbor does not say how the German manufacturers were enabled to pay starvation wages. A review of economic arrangements in Germany will reveal, however, the intimate part played by the protectionist tariff and its German bedfellow—the kartel. The kartel was a Teutonic counterpart of our trust, but much more scientifically developed as an institution. But, like the trust, it depended absolutely for its existence and operation on a tariff system. Its results on the German workers may be understood from the following excerpt from our contemporary's article:—

"In 1905, according to an investigation made by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, there were more than 100,000 sweatshops in Berlin alone, employing women at from 75 cents to \$1.50 a week. That young girls worked in canning-factories from 13 to 18 hours a day, and on Sundays for ten or more hours, was brought out by an investigation made by the German Factory Workers Union in 1905. Their wages were three to four and one-half cents an hour."

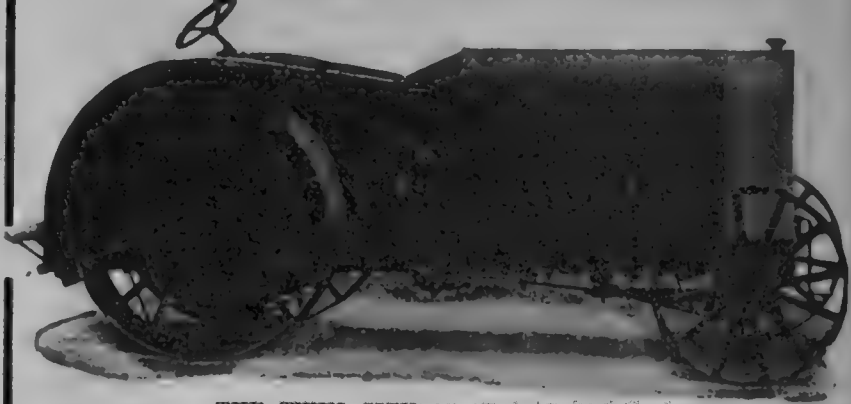
These are but incidents in the complete story of Germany's great industrial and agricultural "advance" under protectionism—the model which a prominent member of the Canadian parliament held up to us a short time ago as worthy of emulation.

Yet this is not all the story. It is becoming clear to even hide-bound tariffists that protectionism is the prolific mother of war. As our neighbor says: "A draw in this war will mean that the German working classes will continue to be slaves under the will of the junkers, and that the junkers will simply prepare for another war."

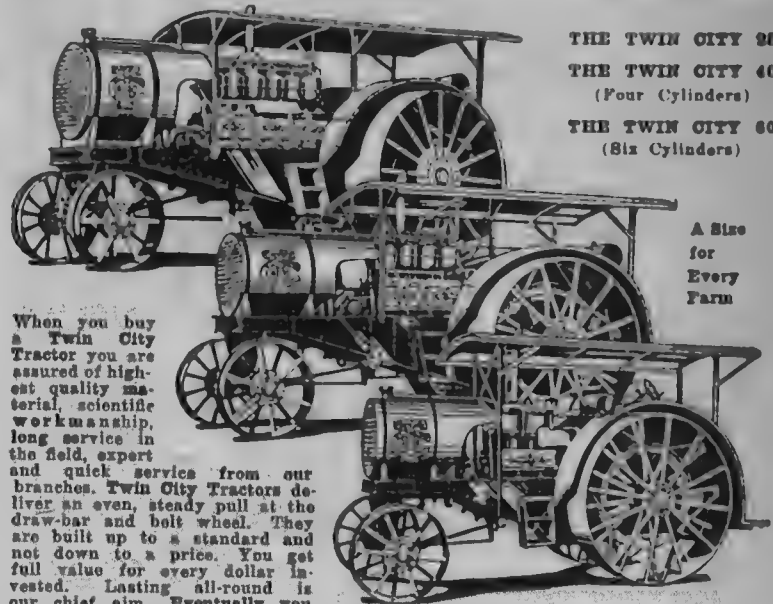
The great conflict is causing many sincere leaders of thought and many who were not so sincere, to change their former positions and to look the facts fully in the face in all departments of administration and enlightened government. After the struggle is over the process of elimination will begin and old, dangerous and hampering theories and systems will be thrown away for good. The war will, let us hope, prove to be, if not an economic necessity, at least an economic benefit to the world at large.—Ottawa Citizen.

Twin City Kerosene Tractors

Quality--Service--Satisfaction



THE TWIN CITY 16 (Four Cylinders)



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(Four Cylinders)

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When you buy a Twin City Tractor you are assured of highest quality material, scientific workmanship, long service in the field, expert and quick service from our branches. Twin City Tractors deliver an even, steady pull at the draw-bar and belt wheel. They are built up to a standard and not down to a price. You get full value for every dollar invested. Lasting all-round is our chief aim. Eventually you will want to know all about the durable Twin City Tractors. Why not now? Write Winnipeg today.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers

**Buy Your Piano
or Graphophone
on Easy Terms**

AT LOWEST PRICES FROM
WESTERN CANADA'S
GREATEST MUSIC STORE



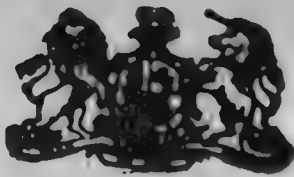
Select from our extensive catalogue of most prominent makes (see list below). Pay a small cash deposit and arrange for the balance on quarterly, half-yearly or fall payments, as you desire. A postal enquiry will bring you illustrated catalogue and song book, together with full particulars, free of charge.

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PORTAGE AVE.
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Auction Sale of School Lands

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that auction sales of school lands will be held in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN

at the places, on the dates, and including the territories hereafter mentioned.

Langeburg, Monday, May 20, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Sheke, Tuesday, May 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Wynyard, Thursday, May 23, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Balcarres, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Tisdale, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Gravelbourg, Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Melfort, Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Mossburn, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Vanguard, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Shellbrook, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Ponetois, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Assiniboia, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Leader, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 North Battleford, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Radisson, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.

Cabri, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Swift Current, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Vonda, Friday, June 7, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Lumsden, Saturday, June 8, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Davidson, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Humboldt, Monday, June 10, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Strassburg, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Keliker, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Conquest, Wednesday, June 12, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Delisle, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Melville, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Rosetown, Friday, June 14, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Plenty, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Elrose, Monday, June 17, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Kerrobert, Wednesday, June 20, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Macklin, Friday, June 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.
 Cress, Saturday, June 22, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of same, but such persons will be allowed a period of thirty days after date of sale to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

Where the land is sold under grazing permit, the permit will become inoperative on date of sale, but the permittee will be allowed thirty days thereafter in which to remove any fencing or other improvements he may have had on the land.

The sales will only convey the surface rights, and will be subject to the usual reservations in favor of the Crown.

Where areas or upset prices are not given in sales lists, such areas or prices will be announced at the sale by the auctioneer.

Any person who was not, at the commencement of the present War, and who has not since continued to be a British subject, or a subject or citizen of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present War, or a subject of a neutral country, is prohibited from purchasing any of these lands under penalty of having the sales cancelled and the payments made thereon forfeited.

Companies controlled either directly or indirectly by a foreigner or foreigners or by a foreign corporation or corporations, are also prohibited from purchasing school lands under the same penalty.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-tenth in cash at time of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case the terms of payment shall be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Scrap or warrants will not be accepted in payment.

Upon a parcel of land being knocked down, the purchaser shall immediately deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars with the clerk of sale, otherwise the parcel will at once be put up again. The balance of the cash instalment must in every case be paid before the close of the sale, failing which the deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be forfeited and the land withdrawn from sale.

To avoid delay purchasers should provide themselves with *Married Cheques* on chartered banks of Canada, made to their own order and payable at par at the point of sale or with bank notes of large denominations. *Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.*

Lists, giving full particulars of the lands to be offered, may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any agent of Dominion Lands in the province of Saskatchewan.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1918

By order,
J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner Dominion Lands.

C If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



"The Fifth Horse on the Farm"

A Bicycle will increase your profits, get you anywhere at a moment's notice, take you to town and back in record time, and enable you to do a better day's work every day. No cost for upkeep—no hitching or unhitching.

This Mark is Your Protection. Every "C.C.M." Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright.



Look for These Nameplates. All these well-known lines are "C.C.M." Bicycles. Write for Catalogue. Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, 326 Donald Street, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Twice as easy as walking
Three times as fast

EGGS WANTED

Read our Guarantee—
You'll ship to us

Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the Highest Market Price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

Ship To Us!

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference Dominion Bank

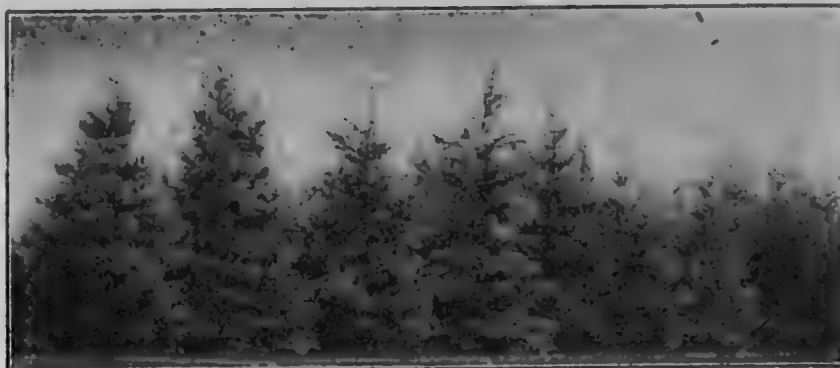
Matthews Blackwell, Ltd.

Established 1852

JAMES AND LOUISE

WINNIPEG MAN.

Concerning Trees and Bees



Evergreens flourish in most districts on the Prairies. These are growing just west of Winnipeg.

Made Some Mistakes But has a Good Shelter Belt

LET me give my experience with a shelter belt. It has not been very encouraging, and if I had to do it over again I could improve on it some. It is easier to grow trees by beginning right than to try and grow them after a wrong start.

I came to this prairie country direct from the timber, with the idea that I wanted to get away from the trees. The first wind that came along after I landed, however, found me wishing for some of the scrub pine I had left behind me. I made up my mind that the sooner I grew a few trees the better for me. I got bulletins from the forestry department and got busy. I broke a strip two rods wide on three sides of the buildings. Potatoes were planted the first year. The next year the land was fallowed and the following spring I planted about 2,000 trees. The varieties were Manitoba maple, green ash, willow, Russian poplar, and caragana.

I had to work out a good deal during the summer, and I soon found out that 2,000 trees cover quite a patch of ground. I planted four feet each way. The weeds started. I had no scuffer, and very little time to hoe. The grass also got a beautiful start, and the more I hoed the thicker it grew. The next year I got a scuffer, but the grass had too much of a start.

To say that I was disappointed is putting it mildly. However, some parts of the plantation were doing well, so it was up to me to see if I could not doctor the poor parts. Last year I took a very grassy part and covered it about six inches thick with long, strawy manure. This smothered the grass, and the trees have picked up wonderfully. I intend to cover the rest this summer. Most of my trees are too large for cultivating.

Some Things to Avoid

Some of the mistakes I made are as follows: The plantation was too large for the time I had to devote to it. I should not have used a hoe; a scuffer is better and quicker; but if you have to use a hoe, keep your plantation down to hoe-size. Weeds, grass, and trees will not grow together. I wanted my plantation two rods wide; therefore, I plowed a strip two rods wide. This made my trees too close to the sod, which gives the grass a splendid show to get in among the trees. For a two-rod plantation plow a strip four rods wide. This will give you one rod on each side of the trees. This strip can be used for any crop you wish, always leaving at least four feet between the crop and the trees.

I wanted my windbreak as soon as possible, and I naturally thought the sooner I got the trees planted the better. This, of course, is true in a sense, but don't plant until your land is in first-class shape. It is easier to kill weeds and grass with the plow and harrow than with the hoe and scuffer. Cul-

tivate the trees in May and June. If you work in them any later, they will grow too late and freeze back. My choice of varieties are Manitoba maple, laurel leaved willow, Russian poplar and caragana.

By all means grow a few trees, even if you do live in a shack. They give a place a kind of homey look, and I think it takes a lot of the bleakness away from it in winter.—I.B.A.J., Alta.

Successful Beekeeping

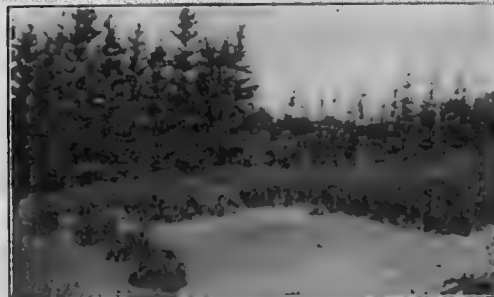
Knowledge, Flowers, Good Weather

The first requisite for successful beekeeping is that the owner of the bees should be interested in them. He will then study their ways and will learn to manage them well. He will learn from bee books and journals as well as by experience, and also, perhaps, from the friendly advice of a bee-keeping neighbor.

Another important condition is an abundance of honey-producing flowers within a mile or two of the apiary. There is hardly a place in the settled parts of Canada where this condition is not fulfilled to some extent. The kinds of plant that produce the bulk of the surplus honey are not many. By far the most important are alsike and white clover found on almost every farm, and most plentiful, of course, where they are grown for hay, pasture, or seed. In southern Alberta and the dry interior of British Columbia, clover yields first place to alfalfa, and in the semi-cleared lands of the north to fireweed, a promising honey plant which is now the subject of a special investigation.

A third factor of great importance is suitable weather for the development of the honey plant and for the secretion and ingathering of the nectar. In the case of most plants, including white and alsike clover, a moderately wet spring, followed by fine, warm weather when the plants are in full bloom, produces the best results. In such a season it is not unusual to get 150 pounds of honey per colony in a good clover district. On the other hand, continuous rain or broken weather during the honey flow, may prevent the production of any surplus honey. We cannot forecast the weather in any part of the country, so that the honey crop is as uncertain as any farm crop. In 1916 Nova Scotia gave less than the average; Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba far above the average, and the lower mainland of British Columbia was again a failure. In 1917 Nova Scotia recorded a failure; Southern Ontario almost an average; Quebec and Manitoba below the average, and the lower mainland of British Columbia a bountiful crop. The shifting of the good yield from one region to another was due to weather conditions. In the aggregate returns, however, Ontario and Quebec led, the Maritime provinces came next, and British Columbia third, a comparison of considerable importance to the specialist, but less to the amateur.

Bee-keeping needs but little capital,



Evergreen Hedge at Brandon Experimental Farm. Those on left were cultivated; those on right, uncultivated.

failure. In 1917 Nova Scotia recorded a failure; Southern Ontario almost an average; Quebec and Manitoba below the average, and the lower mainland of British Columbia a bountiful crop. The shifting of the good yield from one region to another was due to weather conditions. In the aggregate returns, however, Ontario and Quebec led, the Maritime provinces came next, and British Columbia third, a comparison of considerable importance to the specialist, but less to the amateur.



OUR GUARANTEE

The 60 years' experience in building Moody Separators enables the manufacturer and their agents to guarantee that the Moody Separator will thresh the grain clean from the straw—not put the grain in the straw pile. Also clean it ready for seed or the elevator. Also guarantee to replace free any parts that break or wear out the first year.

The 1918 Moody is made in four sizes. Equipped with either Blower or Straw Carrier. Hand-feed attachments or self feeders. The 12-25 Parrott Tractor is guaranteed to pull three 14-inch Plows in any soil. With six years' actual field work to back up this guarantee, it is made by a company with three million dollars paid-up capital, and in a factory with a capacity of 400 tractors a week. We carry a full line of repairs for everything we sell, and a competent staff of service men.

For further particulars, prices and terms write the following distributors for Western Canada.

FRANCOEUR BROS.,
Camrose, Alta.

The NEW HOME MACHINERY CO.,
LIMITED,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MITCHELL & MCGREGOR,
Brandon, Man.



SAVE MONEY ON PLOW SHARES



F.O.B. REGINA

Our Shares are Guaranteed

12-inch, each \$3.30
13 and 14-inch, each 3.70
15 and 16-inch, each 4.00
18-inch, each 4.55
Engine Gang Shares, each 4.55

ORDER TODAY. DO NOT DELAY.

Write today for our New Catalogue.

The Western Implement Supply Co.
Dept. G

Broad Street North, REGINA, Sask.
J. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Steam Plowers, ATTENTION!



Highest Grade Steam Coal
Produced in Canada

Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers.
Equal to the best American Steam Coal.
Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless,
Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your
dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber & Coal Co. Ltd.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS
CALGARY CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

can be carried on anywhere, even on a vacant lot in the city, and is not particularly laborious. The bees require attention only in pleasant weather, knowledge and foresight being needed to do all that is necessary until the weather is again likely to be favorable.

Trees Save Shoveling

A good wind break is something that every prairie farmer should cultivate until sufficient growth has been attained by the trees to do what they were intended to do. My maples grew from seed planted in 1904, and are about 15 feet in height. They are situated about 50 yards from the buildings and save many a hard morning's work shoveling snow away from stable doors. Besides being useful as a shelter belt, they made a tremendous difference in the appearance of the farm. Since planting the maples, I have planted caroline poplar, ash, maple, and willows, and each have done equally well, though in the summer of 1916 the maple grove was somewhat damaged by blight, except where the maple trees were young and planted among the other trees, and not in close proximity to one another.—Prairie Farmer, Sask.

Except in the warmest parts of Canada melons require considerable care to ensure the ripening of many of them. The warm season is too short. To overcome this, melons should be started in hotbeds and kept under glass until there are warm nights in June or even July. Melons require heat below and heat above, hence the necessity of keeping the soil warm by having a good bed of manure. They will not succeed in cold soil even if the air above ground is warm. Melons require a plentiful supply of moisture in the soil to give the best results. Much watering, however, should be delayed until the ground is sufficiently warmed up so that heavy watering will not cool it too much.

The Three Elements

Practically every economic injustice and wrong from which the human race suffers originate in weaknesses and defects within themselves. Human selfishness, greed and ignorance lie at the bottom of nearly all of them, not alone during times of so-called peace, but also every war.

There are, generally speaking, three elements in the human race. Within those three there are many subdivisions, but broadly speaking we can separate them into three distinct types. One is like the birds and beasts of prey; tigers, wolves, eagles and hawks. These have from time immemorial gotten everything for themselves that they possibly could by every means, and regardless of consequence to anyone else.

The second has been, in all of the ages, a majority. They are the uninformed, ignorant, stolid, apathetic, those who do not seem to know or to care.

The third element are men and women who have been born with a mentality capable of understanding, with big human hearts in them. They love the right and they love human kind so well that they want to make conditions better for every one in so far as they can. From the beginning of time they have had to carry the second-named element on their backs and fight the first-named element for every inch of progress that the human race has made. That has been true in industrial, commercial and political struggles, and in war as well, and it is also true of the present internal economic strife and world war, and they have got to carry that burden and they have got to win that fight for all, no matter what the odds or cost may be or how long it takes, before there can be progress.

And what makes possible the injustice and wrong during times of peace on the part of employers and merchants are the defects in our fundamental economic standards—defects which affect every working man and woman and every one dependent upon them every day of their lives. There is no law or is there any rule enforced by society that requires justice to be done when working men or women sell their labor to an employer; or between them and the merchants when they spend their wages for the necessities of life. —John H. Walker.

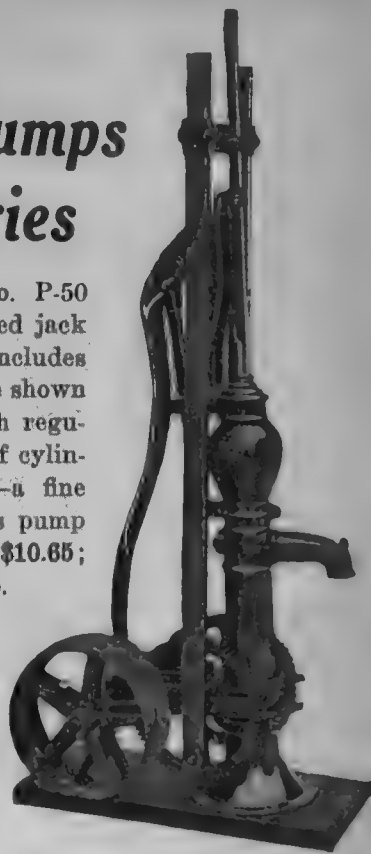
U.G.G.

Anti-Freeze Pumps and Accessories

THE illustration shows our No. P-50 Pump with U.G.G. double-gear jack attached. Our line of Pumps includes styles for every farm use. The one shown is a well-finished Pump; set length regularly furnished is 8 ft. to bottom of cylinder; has polished iron cylinder—a fine pump for general farm use. This pump sells at Winnipeg, \$10.20; Regina, \$10.85; Saskatoon, \$10.75; Calgary, \$10.95.

THE Pump Jack shown has 62-inch hardwood pitmans of one inch by two inch material; cold rolled shafting; 2 1/2 x 12 1/2 inch pulleys with speed of 140 to 168 revolutions. The lift can be regulated to 5, 7 1/2 or 10 inches. A very handy rig when used in connection with a U.G.G. Gasoline or Kerosene Engine. The double-gear Pump Jack, weight 100 pounds, F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$9.00; Regina, \$9.50; Saskatoon, \$9.60; Calgary, \$9.80.

OUR STOCK OF PUMP JACKS AND ENGINES IS COMPLETE. TELL US YOUR REQUIREMENTS.



UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY



Best ANTI-FRICTION BABBITTS

ON THE MARKET

With 40 years' experience in manufacturing alloys for all classes of machinery, the HOYT METAL CO. has evolved two alloys which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use.

HOYT'S NICKEL GENUINE Babbitt is especially designed for heavy-duty gas tractors.

HOYT'S FROST KING Babbitt is especially designed for threshers, separators and stationary engines of all classes.

If your dealer does not carry these metals in stock, send your order direct to us. In order to insure prompt delivery, send postal money order.

NICKEL GENUINE BABBITT		FROST KING	
Less than 25 pounds, per lb.	\$1.50	Less than 30 Pounds, per lb.	\$.45
30-Pound Box, per lb.	1.40	30-Pound Box, per lb.	.40
55-Pound Box, per lb.	1.25	60-Pound Box, per lb.	.35

Delivered to your nearest express or post office station.

HOYT METAL CO. EASTERN AVE. and TORONTO

FACTORIES: London, Eng., Toronto, New York and St. Louis.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

CURRIE GOPHER KILLER

Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

Manufactured only by the
Great West Firework Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY



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IN ONE DAY
DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited
94 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFERING. In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 18 months old; 10 cows and heifer, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR horses, imported Clydesdale stallion (King's Reward), sound and a sweetparker. E. G. Smith, 716 Tenth St., Saskatoon. 22-2

HORSES

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 13tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-2f

SWINE

SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC. Jerseys. Males, mated pairs, trios, fall males bred sows, August farrow. From our mammoth prize herd. The kind that saves the grain and makes the money. New blood for old customers and breeders. Imported strains. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 22-4

LAKESIDE BERKSHIRES—PIGS FROM APRIL and May litters. The large type, early maturing kind. Prices according to age. Some choice weanlings at \$20 each, now ready for shipment. Anderson Bros., Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 23-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE. Spring litters ready to wean about May 25. All of these pigs from quality sows and show good form. Apply to Jno. Wiener, Miami, Man. 20-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, APRIL and May litters, bred from choice stock. The greater production hog. D. H. Munn, Kincaid, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs from selected stock, registered, six weeks old, at sixteen dollars each. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 23-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—YOUNG pigs for sale, both sexes, \$15.00 each, \$28.00 for two. Thos. W. Milne, Riverbros Farm, Mekiwin, Manitoba. 19-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, farrowed March 30, \$15.00 each, pedigree included. W. H. Lucy, Rosedale Farm, Elgin, Man. 21-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—WE STILL HAVE some very fine early March pigs, from choice mated stock, at the old price, \$15.00. H. A. Hove, Exel, Alta. 21-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE sows, March and April litters; taken at eight weeks \$16 each. Chas. E. Dyer, Carlyle, Sask. 22-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS FOR sale, both sexes, June delivery, \$15.00 each, per pair \$28.00. D. A. Mawhinney, Teulon, Man. 22-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE, \$15.00 each. N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 22-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—TWO CHOICE litters for sale. John A. McCrae, Route 2, Westlock, Alberta. 22-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, IN PAIRS NOT of kin; also brood sows. Riverside Farm Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 22-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, two months old, \$15.00 each. Choloe stock. G. J. Beattie, Portage la Prairie, Man. 23-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, SIX WEEKS old, both sexes, \$15.00 each. D. C. McCormick, Maryfield, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, APRIL pigs, very thrifty, \$15.00 each. Pedigree furnished. Arthur Boyson, Bethune, Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, both sexes. Price \$16, \$20, \$25; ten weeks and up to twelve. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 23-3

LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE pigs, \$16 each, with pedigree. John Hayward, Tyvan, Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, TWO months old, at \$15.00 each. P. C. Meyer, Springwater, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale, both sexes. James A. Michie, Griswold, Man. 23-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, \$12.00 UP. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 23-2

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE swine. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 21-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, \$15 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 21-4

CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE. FOR SALE—THE well bred beef bull Butterfly Duke, two years old, by Prince of Orange, bred by Hon. W. C. Edwards. Also young stock by dual-purpose bull Golden Duke (imported), bred by Lord Lucas, Credit Grange Farm, Meadowdale, Ontario. 22-4

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (Continued)

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

SHORTHORNS—4 BULLS, FROM 12 TO 24 months, in good condition, at reasonable prices. Can be delivered most any point in West if two or more going to same station. D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 23-3

JERSEY BULLS—SEVERAL HIGH CLASS young bulls fit for service. Prices reasonable. C. H. Newell, Box 243, Swift Current, Sask. 16-11

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL, WITH GREAT record, three years old, \$125.00. Apply, Box 297, Melville, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, sixteen months old, dark red in color. Price \$150.00. John Leask, Lenore, Man. 23-2

HOLSTEINS—TWO SPLENDID YOUNG BULLS ready for service. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 18tf

AYRSHIRES—TWO YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR service. Prices reasonable. F. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 22-5

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL FOR SALE, TWO years six months old. R. Curran & Sons, Emerson, Man. 20-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-62

BROWN BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

RABBITS

IMPORTED FLEMISH GIANT AND BELGIAN hares in pairs or trios for breeding. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 20-4

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE MALES, 3½ MONTHS. One year money-back guarantee. Prices \$15.00 and \$25.00. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 22-2

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS—MALES, 10; females, \$8. Ed. Watt, Rossington, Alta. 23-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

CABBAGE PLANTS, 45 CENTS PER HUNDRED, prepaid per mail, all early and late varieties. Also other vegetable plants. Successfully shipped to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list and larger quantities. Herolds Farms, Fruitland, Ontario, Niagara District. 23-3

URSERY STOCK—DIRECT GROWER TO planter. Specialist in Hybrid Apples, Plums, Raspberries, Currants, Ornamentals, Perennial Flowers for the North-West. Catalog free. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man.

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM OBNOXIOUS seeds, 11 cents, bags included. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-18

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY. A postal card will bring it to you. Write today. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 8tf

SITUATIONS

MEN WANTED FOR POSITIONS AS MOTOR- men and conductors on the Winnipeg Electric Railway, wages 30 to 39 cents per hour. Apply, R. R. Knox, Traffic Superintendent, Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., Winnipeg. 21-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

BABY CHICKS, BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST utility stock Leghorns, heavy birds, \$17.50, 100. Any serious loss in transit replaced. Barred Rocks, \$23.00, 100. June deliveries. Any quantities. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, British Columbia. 22-4

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9tf

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED HATCH- ing eggs from winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$4.50. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.50. W. G. Ennos, Carnduff, Sask. 22-2

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.50 setting. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 14-10

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON—PURE-BRED Buff Orpington eggs, "McArthur's" prize-winning strain, \$2.00 per fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred eggs. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 22-2

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY laying strain. Exhibition pens, \$3.00; Utility, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 18-6

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING. Single and Rose Comb, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. Good layers, from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-7

MRS. A. COOPER, TREESBANK, MAN.— Busy "B" Barred Rock eggs, fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$6.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 20-6

EGGS—EGGS FOR THE BALANCE OF MAY and June from our bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 20-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 23-4

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1.25 for 15; \$6.00 for 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 19-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 21-5

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Our Anniversary Number

Our issue of June 26 will be known as our Anniversary Number, celebrating the tenth year since The Guide was started. Those who have followed The Guide during that period know the struggle through which it has come. It is doubtful if there has ever been a farm paper which has triumphed over so many unnatural difficulties as has The Guide.

One of the chief reasons that has enabled it to win out has been the loyalty of its readers. Not the least of the evidences along this line has been the way in which its readers have utilized The Guide's classified advertising columns—The Farmers' Market Place—as a medium of buying and selling. In many quarters it is believed that the success of a paper may be judged from the volume of classified advertising which it carries, as this is the advertising department in which the reader most usually spends his money.

It will be interesting for The Guide readers to know that during the twelve months ending April 30, The Guide has maintained its proud position as being the first farm paper in Western Canada in the volume of classified advertising carried. During that period it carried over 17,500 count lines of this class of business, while the second paper carried approximately 9,500 and the third paper approximately 5,000 count lines. If we were to base these comparisons on the amount of money that The Guide readers have spent with their own paper as against what has been spent in the other two papers referred to, we would find that The Guide readers have spent in excess of 88 per cent. more than has been spent in the other two papers combined.

We take this opportunity of extending to our readers thanks for the loyal support they have given us. We believe that the service The Guide is giving is the best available in this field and we trust that we may have the continued patronage of our friends in the future in like measure as we have in the past. We strongly recommend for your consideration the use of this June 26 issue for advertising purposes. We believe it will be outstandingly the most striking issue that The Guide has ever published. Send in your orders at once for the June 26 issue—our Ten-Year Anniversary Number.

The Rate is Economical—Five Cents a Word, Payable in Advance

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE. Eggs, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.00 per 15. H. Walker Carnegie, Man. 22-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, 13 EGGS, \$1.50. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 21-4

FARM MACHINERY

TRACTORS—2 PIONEER 36 x 60; 1 MARSHALL 33 x 70; 1 Case 32 x 110; 1 Case 25 x 60; 1 Reeves 40 x 140. These are all rebuilt and in first class shape. Prices and terms attractive. Write or call for further particulars. The Adanac Securities and Trust Corporation Ltd., Saskatoon. 19-6

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 23tf

TWO BUFFALO PITTS AND ONE REEVES steam traction engines, 22 to 32 H.P. Also 12 ten-ton traction dump or freight wagons, located in west, for sale cheap. C. L. Bartlett, Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 22-2

WILL SELL, CHEAP—J. I. CASE 25-HORSE- power steam engine. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 19-4

SIX-FURROW RUMELY ENGINE GANG, good as new, \$200.00. Coleman & Mawby, Moosomin, Sask. 22-2

WANTED CHEAP—DOUBLE DISC PLOW. Give make and price. Jesse Taylor, Reaburn, Man. 23-3

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 19-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL threshing outfit, J. I. Case 25 H. steam tractor, good condition. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 23-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

STEAM COAL—OF HIGHEST HEATING quality. Either coking or non-coking. Write, North West Coal Co., Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta. 13tf

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDERS LTD.—ESTI- mates on contracts, alterations and farm buildings. Write, 1915 Osler St., Regina. 16-8

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FARM LANDS

EQUIPPED 100-ACRE FARM WITH RETAIL milk route, on main road, only 3¼ miles to town. Fertile cropping fields, brook-watered pasture, estimated 400 cords wood, 30,000 feet timber (¼ mile to saw mill), 150 maple trees, sugar house, pans. Nest 9 room house, good barn, silo, ice house, etc. Owner in other business. Includes pair young horses, 8 good cows, 3 heifers, bull, mow, plows, harrows, cultivators, sprayer, potato digger, wagons, pump, bottles, etc., all for \$4200, part down. Details, page 3 Strout's Catalogue; your copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3202, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

SECTION FOR SALE—120 ACRES WHEAT, 20 acres rye, 100 acres peas, oats, barley, flax, 50 acres to break, 300 to summerfallow; 3 good houses, 6 portable bins, 2 large granaries, stable, sheep shed for 500 sheep. Garden fenced, planted; 3¼ miles from Mair, 6 miles from three other stations. All land, \$30 per acre, including crop, on immediate sale. 500 sheep, 250 lambs at valuation, and other stock, machinery and 10-20 Titan tractor. Owing to health must sell. A. Davey, Mair, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 17tf

FOR SALE—340 ACRES TIMBERED LAND, with fair buildings; 50 acres cleared and fenced; 180 miles east of Winnipeg on C.N.R.; half mile from school. Price \$11.00 per acre. For particulars write Hugh McDermid, Burinas, Ont. 23-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80-ACRE DAIRY truck and fruit farm, Southern Alabama, \$125.00 per acre includes everything, cows, horses, etc., except household goods. W. O. Eichenberger, Gray, Sask. 20-4

WESTERN CANADA FARMS OF ALL SIZES and descriptions. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 17tf

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, FAIR IMPROVE- ments, four miles railroad station. S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 23-3

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 23-3

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—WINNIPEG HOUSE, NINE rooms, good location, at snap price. Write 74 Langside, Winnipeg. 23-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 502-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 88tf

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 22-32

RUSSELL MARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon 6-1

Screenings

"Here hold my horse a minute, will you?"
 "Sir! I'm a town councillor!"
 "Never mind. You look honest. I'll take a chance."

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulhouse of civilization. I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened.
 "The bulhouse is the schoolwork of civ—"

A smile could be felt.
 "The workhouse is the bulschool of—"

He was evidently twisted.
 "The bulschool is the housework—"

An audible snigger spread over the audience.

"The bulschool—"
 He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—"
 A sigh went up. Hamlet was himself again.

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"
 And then he lost consciousness.

"My boy," said the minister, "do you know the meaning of energy and enterprise?"
 "No, sir," answered Freddy, "I don't believe I do."

"Well, I'll tell you. One of the richest men in the world came to this city without a shirt to his back, and now he has millions."

Freddy gazed at the clergyman in open-eyed amazement. "Millions?" he asked. "Why, how many of them can he wear at one time?"

"Along with all this home dehydrating and conserving of fruits, vegetables and things comes one gloomy apprehension."

"And that is?"
 "That it may bring back the dried apple pie."

President Taft was out for his afternoon walk in Washington one day when a flaxen-haired little girl ran out in front of him, held up her finger, and exclaimed in a shrill baby voice:

"I know who you are!"
 The President, thinking it not at all unusual that she should possess this information, but willing to gratify her, asked:

"Well, who am I?"
 "Aw," she said teasingly, "you're Humpty Dumpty."

"Can you direct me to the best hotel in this town?" asked the stranger who, after sadly watching the train depart, had set his satchel upon the station platform.

"I can," replied the man who was waiting for a train going the other way, "but I hate to do it."

"Why?"
 "Because you will think, after you've seen it, that I'm a liar."

Generally run down, sir?" queried the druggist; "slightly seedy and want a good toning up?"

The pale-faced customer nodded.
 "Well, I've the very thing for you—Jenkin's Juvenator. Three doses a day and more if necessary. Fifty a bottle."

"No, thanks," said the pale patient.
 "But, my dear sir, it's the rage of the day. Jenkin's Juvenator is the greatest discovery of modern medicine. It's the rage of the season. Every one is—rejuvenating, you might say."

"Yes, but I think I'd rather try something else," replied the customer.

"Nonsense," pressed the chemist. "I tell you Jenkin's Juvenator will have more effect on you in a single day than any other medicine could have in a month. It cures everything from coughs to corns. What is your objection to it?"

"Why nothing, only I'm Jenkins."



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But a good furnace poorly installed can never be successful,

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The Sunshine Furnace, installed the McClary way, is guaranteed by McClarys to warm every room in your house—to warm it with the right quality, as well as quantity, of heat,

—to make your home healthy, pleasant and enjoyable in all weathers.

And it is to do these things a furnace is for—those are the results which mark the successful furnace. The furnace that fails to do them all the time is only a nuisance.

The Sunshine Furnace is a never failing source of pleasure, satisfaction and home comfort.

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Plain building paper (not tarred) is intended only to check the wind. It absorbs moisture like a blotter, is easily destroyed, is of no assistance in checking frost.

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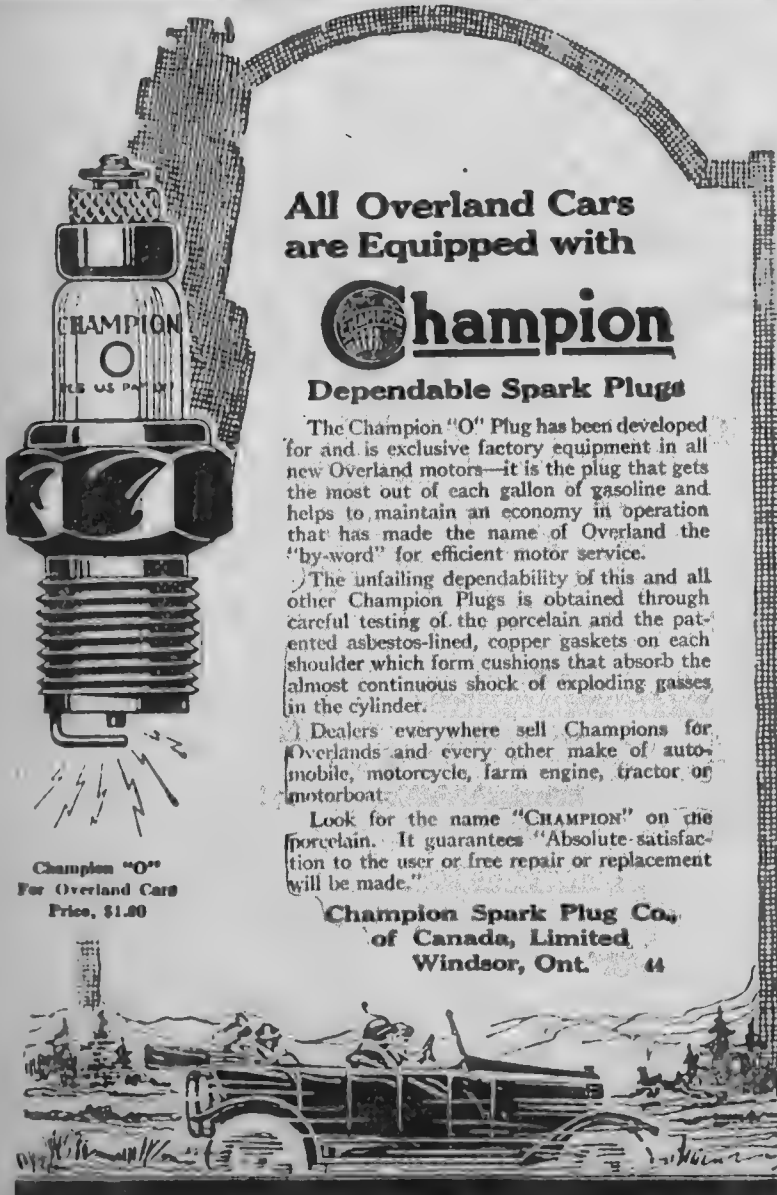
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Order of Merit vs. Nobility

(Continued from Page 8)

a title must both forfeit her citizenship and deplete her country's revenue to the extent of her wealth, which in general must be large to attract a peer. It may be noted in passing that a considerable number of these must be exiled every year, for an Oxford Don in lecturing on the Balance of Trade was wont to regard the dowries of American heiresses as an important factor in accounting for England's ability to import more than she exported without becoming financially unsound. On the whole, America has been the better without a titled nobility and one cannot help feeling that Washington and Hamilton, Lincoln and Wilson would be less dear to mankind if they were separated from them by an absurd feudal title. One can hardly imagine the gnarled hands of Lincoln being held up in horror against the slavery of the aristocratic South if he had been a knight of the bath and a noble lord.

View of Our Forefathers

But our Canadian forefathers, though they adopted some of the features of the American constitution, were too skeptical of democracy to abolish titles for all time. This lack of faith in the people is well illustrated not only by Macdonald's boast that not one of the Canadian representatives were in favor of universal suffrage, but also by Cartier's elaborate contrast between the respective aims of Canada and the United States in forming a federation. "They had founded federation for the purpose of carrying out and perpetuating democracy on this continent; but we who had the benefit of being able to contemplate republicanism in action during a period of 80 years, saw its defects and felt convinced that purely democratic institutions could not be conducive to the peace and prosperity of nations. We were not now discussing the great problem presented to our consideration in order to propagate democratic principles. In our federation, the monarchical principle would form the leading feature, while on the other side of the line the ruling power was the will of the mob, the rule of the populace."

If our forefathers were thus skeptical of democracy, we can hardly afford to imitate them in this respect. With 50 years' experience of its success both in America and in France, we need not so much faith in an ideal as observation of what is practically a fact. Let us pledge our faith both to preserve this fact and realize the ideal. Let us swear by the red blood of our countrymen which is pouring into the North Sea through the canals and sluggish streams of Flanders that none of us shall henceforth be allowed to purchase distinctions from our country's necessities or to transmit to a self-indulgent posterity the glitter of a bastard aristocracy.

The Meritable Appetite

This determination that Canada shall not have a titled nobility gives rise to the question whether she ought not to have something to gratify the meritable appetite for public recognition in our present state of national development. Now is the accepted time, when a new nation is being born into the spirit of world-wide endeavor; when a new spirit of service is being demanded and discovered, and when the sordid spoils-system is receiving its death-blow. Henceforth, the motto for the individual should be not what can one get out of the state through the local representative or party-heeler, but what can one do for the state; and it is desirable that an order of merit should be created in order to give a stimulus to this kind of service. The rigid moralist may object that service rendered with a view to recognition is not deserving of recognition, but he must not mistake the problem nor forget the facts of human nature; for the statesman has to consider not what is ideally best under favorable circumstances but what is best in a given set of conditions and in view of human frailties. After all, it is by no means ignoble to strive after a distinction for merit bestowed by the

voice of a nation, for in the world of conflicting desires we must judge a man not by his lack of baser desires but by his preference for noble ones, and the Canadian who prefers national recognition for national service rather than ignoble ease, self-indulgence or the pursuit of personal property is a more noble specimen than the carping moralist who thanks God that he is not like other men; and indeed is not.

It may be objected also that an order of merit is not democratic unless the democratic watchwords "liberty, equality and fraternity," mean liberty to acquire a decorated equality at the expense of the fraternal mob whom one serves in order to rise above them. But this is to misread democracy, which is merely a career open to talent, even-handed justice, and equality of opportunity to make the most out of one's talents be they one or ten. In a word, democracy asserts that each personality is an end in itself, and must have its opportunity to realize that end.

Napoleon's "Legion of Honor"

During the democratic movement known as the French Revolution, the problem of rewarding merit arose and was solved by Napoleon through his "Legion of Honor." In 1790, all hereditary titles had been abolished though "Arms of Honor" were to be granted those who performed distinguished military service. Napoleon decided that the merit of both soldiers and civilians was equally deserving of recognition. In fact he replied to one of his critics that the merit of the civilians was superior to that of the soldier. "If strength and bravery," he said, "made the general, every soldier might claim the command. The general who does great things is he who also possesses civil qualities. The soldier knows no law but force, sees nothing but it, and measures everything by it. The civilian on the other hand only looks to the general welfare. The characteristic of the soldier is to wish to do everything despotically, that of the civilian is to submit everything to discussion, truth and reason. The superiority thus unquestionably belongs to the civilian."

Napoleon, it will be seen from the above excerpt, wished to stimulate the energies of his people in all directions. Though he relied upon his army and treated it well, he knew that if he satisfied the honor of France his armies would be easily filled, and that if the nation as a whole was stimulated to common effort it would become more united than he could otherwise hope. In this way those of the Ancient Regime and those of the revolution would be one in the new order. To this end, each member of the Legion of Honor, swore "to devote himself to the service of the Republic, to the maintenance of the integrity of its territory, the defence of its government, laws and of the property which they have consecrated, to fight by all the methods authorized by justice, reason and law, against every attempt to establish the feudal regime, or to reproduce the titles and qualities thereto belonging; and finally to strive to the utmost to maintain liberty and equality."

Has Survived Nobility

In spite of all the sneers at this Legion of Honor, as a device to lead France back to aristocracy, it has survived both the old nobility and the family of Napoleon; and is regarded by the French today as of prime importance in recognizing the legitimate aspirations of a great democracy, and there is no reason why we in Canada may not be able to reap equal advantage from a similar order.

We must be careful, however, not to sow the weeds of nobility amongst the new flowers of merit by introducing ranks or grades and feudal trappings into the new order. All members should get the same decoration whether their service be military or civilian, agricultural or industrial, literary or ecclesiastical. The reward itself should be valuable not from a monetary point of view but only as a national recognition, and the officials who will be necessary for ceremonial purposes should be

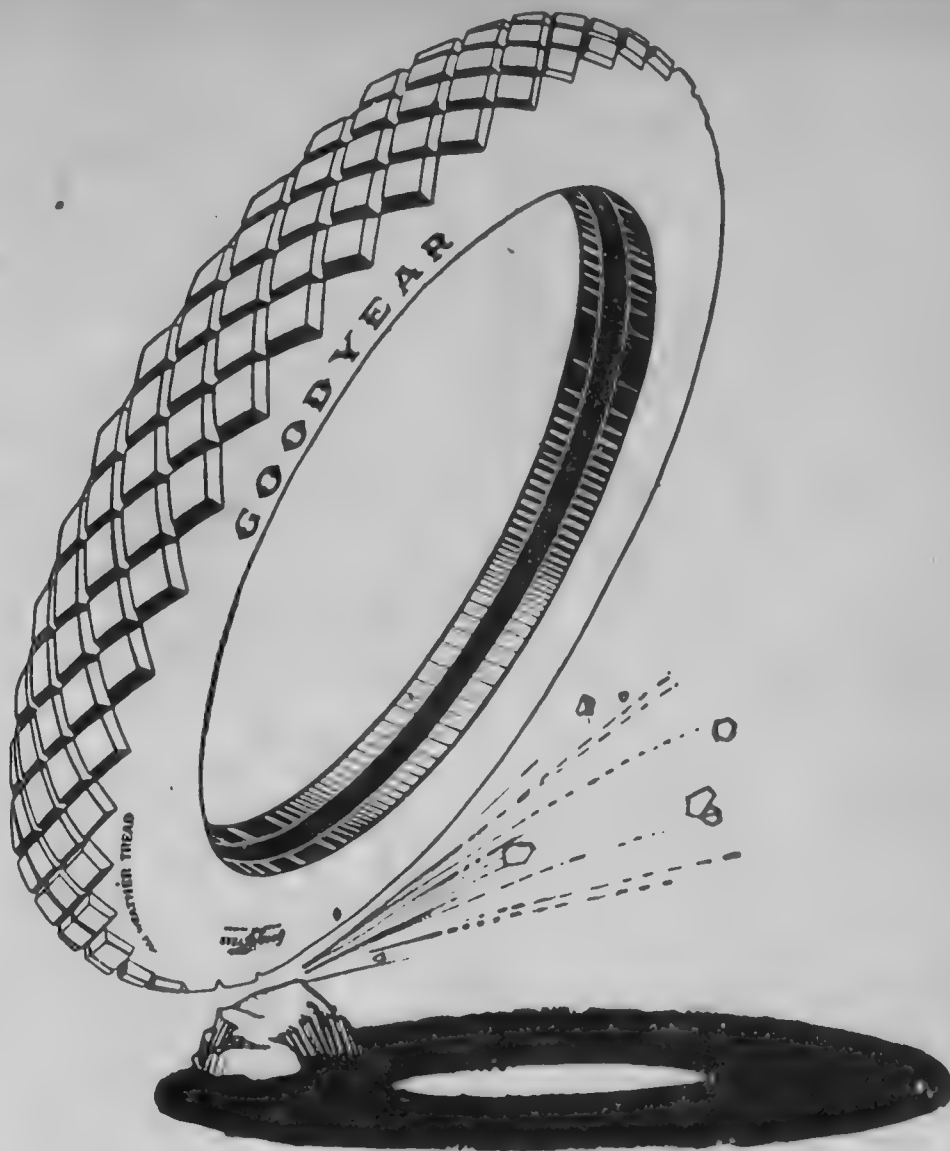
elected like the officers of an ordinary society by the members themselves, the office rotating as far as possible in true democratic fashion.

The most difficult problems to be determined in detail when the order is created will be the qualification of members and the manner of their selection. The standard must not be so high as to discourage effort on the part of a considerable portion of the citizens, nor so low as to remove the stimulus which is given by a prize that, though difficult, may yet be attained through reasonable exertion. The order must not become the monopoly of a class if it is to maintain its superiority over the titled nobility which it is designed to supercede. It must not be open to mere wealth since that would enable a man who exploits his country during his prime to rehabilitate himself in his old age and bask in his country's smile for the rest of his days. But the man who promotes a new industry of national necessity to a high state of perfection, the farmer who brings his country before the world by taking an international prize for turnips, wheat or livestock, the mechanic who invents a new labor-saving device, the doctor who discovers a new panacea for human ills, the author who writes a great book, the clergyman who practises what he preaches, the educator who knows how to trim the dead wood from the heart of oak, the politician who can nurse a constituency without corrupting either himself or his electors, all these are as deserving of public recognition as the occasional genius whose light dazzles his contemporaries, and can only be seen distinctly as it flickers over his tombstone.

The council of award or selection must also be considered with the utmost care. At first it might be well to begin with a composite council chosen from all national societies in the various organized industries and professions. In time, the new machinery could be modified and adapted to new conditions in the light of new experiences. The first council should be a nucleus of merit, but not chosen for wealth or birth or religious prestige. An order of merit designed to stimulate public service by the public recognition of service rendered should take no account of a man's color, race or creed. In fact, one of its prime functions would be to nationalize all colors, races and creeds within its bounds. In this way, the two historic races and the two historic religions should be one in friendly effort to Canadianize all those who now look to Rome, Berlin, Petrograd, London, Edinburgh or Dublin, as their political capital. In this way, a Canadian order of merit would tend to lift above race and creed, province and clan all those who possess talent and energy, and would by simple recognition at Ottawa, give them a foretaste of the chaste reward of virtue awaiting them in the Islands of the Blest. But, above all, the phrase "going to Ottawa" would lose its sinister suggestion of log-rolling and would in time connote the highest honor in the nation's gift—the modest recognition of great service not to oneself but to one's country.



Ready to do the Chores



Save Your Tires

A certain man after talking for an hour to good effect on Food Conservation hurried out of the hall and sprang into his waiting car.

Impatient to get to his next audience five miles away, he threw in the clutch and fairly jumped into full speed. Around the corner on two wheels, bumping sharply over culverts, in and out of ruts, he tore along.

He is an energetic man—and an earnest one.

But, his mind wholly given to the important work of saving food, he, like many others, sometimes forgets that other resources must also be conserved.

And so, he does not learn to save his Tires. He wracks them without knowing it.

When careful tire-users buy one set of Tires, the unthinking man buys two.

One man gets 10,000 miles from his Goodyear Tire. The other gets only 4,000.

Yet all Goodyear Tires are the same. To get less than the highest mileage is proof of abuse (however unwitting) or neglect.

Consider what such tire-treatment means to-day. The absolute loss of valuable rubber, valuable cotton, valuable labor.

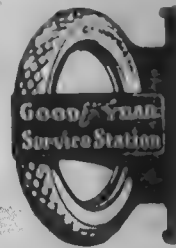
It is our business to supply a large share of the Tires used in Canada. It might appear that the careless use of Tires would benefit us. We cannot hold this view. For the greater mileage Goodyear Tires are made to give, the greater our business must grow.

Also we believe the waste of materials and labor in this day to be a national transgression.

Let every man who uses Tires, resolve to drive sensibly, watch his Tires, study the proper care of them, and get every mile of wear the Factory builds into them.

This Book is Sent FREE

We have printed a book which tells plainly how to get the most out of Tires. Look for it in the tool kit when you buy your car. If you don't find it write to us for a free copy. Mention this paper. Keep your tires right from the start.



More Help for the Car Owner

Tire-dealers who display this emblem will help you care for your tires. Make use of their services to get greater mileage.

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Motor cars have character, just as men—character of appearance, character of performance. Already the Gray-Dort has acquired a reputation for character that is fast becoming the dominant note in the Canadian motor car field.

From the day the first Gray-Dort was finished there was no question of its character of appearance. Harmony of lines and proportion place it in a motor car class hundreds of dollars higher than it is.

On the road, in the hands of owners, the Gray-Dort has backed this up with character of performance. When you buy a Gray-Dort, you buy not alone the reputation of character, but all the mechanical superiority, refinement of comfort, that have made this reputation.

The new Gray-Dort embodies all the good features that won instant success for former models. The 4-cylinder motor is a triumph of smooth, economical speed and power. The chassis is sturdy and quiet. The springs are long. The upholstery is deep. The equipment is absolutely complete from electric starting and lighting to the tools. New lines of beauty have been given this model.

The five-passenger touring car is \$1,195; the three-passenger fleur-de-lys roadster is \$1,050; the Gray-Dort special, beautifully finished, and with extra details of equipment, is \$125 above the list. All prices are f.o.b. Chatham.

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Dealers in Every Locality

The Deeper Life

Not Materialistic Enough

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

SINCE the collapse of the boom, almost everybody has been willing to admit that Canadians had been unduly materialistic. It has been confessed, indeed, that materialism was perhaps our besetting sin, that the great need was a more spiritual outlook and scale of values.

I venture to think, that the root trouble was that we were not materialistic enough, that almost all evils that have afflicted us were due to a deplorable lack of materialism.

The greatest factor in a people's life is its religion. If the religion is defective, is erroneous, every other element in the national life is likely to be injuriously affected. We could hardly expect the temper and institutions and usages of the Canadian people to be right if their religion was defective, and defective it has been beyond question, and the fundamental defect has been its lack of materialism.

Organized Christianity, the Christianity of the Churches, has never been frankly and boldly materialistic as it ought to have been, and the failure has, perhaps, never been more glaringly and injuriously manifest than in the last century and in the western countries, of all the most progressive and wealthy.

During this century of tremendous changes, the Christianity of the Churches has walked through struggle and tumult and revolution almost like a man blind and deaf. She has often professed to have no mission for this world of sin and sorrow except to get people safely out of it. Her eye was fixed on Heaven. She treated the world as a hopeless wreck from which souls were to be rescued. Business and politics, the chief occupation of most men and women, constituted a realm which the church, for the sake of her spiritual influence, must not enter.

Religion has been treated as a distinct realm or department of life, something with its own constitution and its own experts and teachers.

But that is just what Christianity is not. It has no independent existence. It is not a department of life. It is life itself. Experts in Christianity are not professors and theologians and ministers but just good men whether educated or uneducated, lay or clerical. Christianity has no meaning except as applied to practical life. Kept in the air it dies. It lives only when rooted in the earth. According to Christianity a man can be a religious son and husband and father, a religious farmer, or doctor, or merchant, or teacher, a religious citizen in short, but he cannot, apart from the relations involved in these words, be a religious man in a Christian sense at all.

Perhaps no word has suffered greater perversion than the word spiritual. Men and women have been called spiritual who were dainty and esoteric, and who kept out of the ruck and the muck, who lived leisurely, indolent lives, who walked the earth on tip-toes, and who professed to be always disdainful of earth and full of longing for heaven. They might be lazy, they might be cowardly, they might be self-indulgent and egotistic; they could not be spiritual if they were not in active service up to the neck.

I can form no idea of any sort of Christianity that is not materialistic, that does not tie up to the concrete, that does not submerge itself in the business of life, the farming, the building, the merchandizing of life.

Gypsy Smith, the well-known English evangelist, tells how a couple of Y.M.C.A. workers were lading out hot coffee

to a lot of chilled and tired soldiers in a "Y" but somewhere at the front, and one of them who was of the kind who think spirituality is something outside and by itself, began to grow uneasy. "Shouldn't we talk to them?"

he said rather impatiently. "We should be bringing them to Christ." "Look here," said one of the men standing by, "isn't it better to put Christ into the coffee?"

That is Christianity in a nut-shell. Christ must be put into grain growing and rail-roading and house-building, and city and national house-keeping or He cannot be given to men at all. It is only a sham Christianity which can be given by itself and the sham Christianity is the worst enemy of the real.

Christianity has its ceremonies, and it has its doctrines, and it has

its institutions, but these are mere adjuncts and appurtenances. The real teachers of Christianity are not the masters of ceremony, the men who are skilled in going through movements with grace and dignity. Neither are they the men who know the history of dogmas and who can make subtle distinctions or draw up comprehensive and balanced statements in regard to theological speculation. The real teachers and propagators of Christianity are the people who have lived it out, worked it out, most wholeheartedly and loyally applied it to everyday life.

"Corporality," said a great thinker, "is the end of the ways of God." "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us." The miracle of the Incarnation is that God, the Eternal Spirit, became materialised. The most sacred ideas of Christianity are linked up with such common and material things as bread and wine. The chief sacrament of Christianity, the richest symbol is a meal.

One hears sometimes the phrase, Applied Christianity. There is no Christianity but applied Christianity. It is only as it is materialized that it reveals itself. It is not in thinking about doctrines as in participating in sacred ceremonies that religious fellowship and christian character are to be attained but in handling earth and steel and word and bricks and cloth. True spiritual fellowship is to be found in the processes of industry and commerce. Co-operation in commerce and industry is the real Holy Communion.

Let us not be afraid of materialism. We are safe if we materialize everything including our religion. Then the long continued and deadly divorce between the spiritual and the material will be brought to an end. Spirituality will be nowhere because it will be everywhere.

History and experience exhibit now and then a man as unyielding as rock in friendships. Years ago a gifted youth began his literary career. Wealth, travel, friends, all good gifts were his. One day a friend handed him a telegram containing news of his father's death. Then the mother faded away. The youth was alone in the world. In that hour evil companions gathered around him. They spoiled him of his fresh innocence. They taught the delicate boy to listen to salacity without blushing. Soon coarse quips and rude jests ceased to shock him. He thought to "see life" by seeing the wrecks of manhood and womanhood. But does one study architecture by visiting hovels and squalid cabins? Is not studying architecture seeing the finest mansions and galleries and cathedrals? So to see life is to see manhood at its best and womanhood when carried up to culture and beauty. —Newton Dwight Hillis.



Dr. BLAND

Music in the Home

Questions Answered by Prof. Hoole

Voice Soon Tires

Q.—I am passionately fond of music, but whenever I attempt to sing my voice soon tires and my throat aches so that I cannot get through more than two verses of a song. Can I do anything to strengthen my throat or am I using my voice in a wrong way?

A.—The fact that your voice soon tires and your throat aches when singing shows conclusively that you are using a wrong method. There should be little strain on the voice or throat when singing loud or soft; the compression of the breath in the chest should take off most of the strain and the voice should float upon the breath pressure. The following breathing exercises should give you the right position of breath pressure and control and relieve the throat from undue contraction. "Fill the chest easily and comfortably full, without pressing the air down into the abdomen, retain the breath under command by the expansion of the ribs and say, one, two, three, four, five, six. If these numerals can be spoken without any feeling of choking, holding, or discomfort in the throat (just as one does in ordinary speech) the right and easy way of using the chest while singing will have been gained. Keep on practising this exercise until the freedom of the voice is assured." Take any song in sections and see that each phrase floats freely without constriction of the throat. Sing with a wide soft tone rather than a strong or thin quality. You need not do anything to strengthen the throat; its function should be to loosen and allow the sound free emission. Take care that the larynx, or "Adam's apple" is not drawn down in the throat; let it rise and the tone will come forward.

A Strong Voice

Q.—I have a strong voice and I love to sing, but my brothers and sisters, who are really musical, say it is too awful for anything. They advise me to stick to the piano and leave singing alone. Can I not learn to sing nicely or is my voice too coarse for improvement? I notice that many public singers have loud voices but they also sing beautifully.

A.—The possession of a strong voice is not always an unmixed blessing but

it at least, shows that you have something to work upon. Don't be disheartened. Many of the great singers of every age had to labor under the same disadvantages while their voices were in the raw and uncouth stage.

There is no reason whatever why you should not learn to sing easily and acceptably. No voice is so coarse that it cannot be modulated down to a whisper. The old Italian school of singing was built upon what is called the "messa voce," or medium voice. Study for 12 months with a wide, soft breathing tone: everything; scales, exercises, songs. This will melt the voice down, as it were, but at the end of the year there will be in your voice a quality of tone that will be full of promise of great things. In the interim, be prepared for all sorts of adverse comments on the method of study you are pursuing, for only the really great singers go through this particular form of study.

Voice Does Not Carry

Q.—I often sing at entertainments and concerts in our neighborhood, but my friends say that my voice does not carry. I cannot understand why it should be so, for my voice seems to me to be quite big and resonant. Are they mistaken, or am I?

A.—Your voice may be quite big and resonant and still not carry in a large hall. Neither you nor your friends may be mistaken. The fault lies in your method of voice production; you are keeping your voice too far down in the throat. This will make you feel your voice but not to hear it. The power is dispersed through the body and when it reaches the outer air beyond the lips the stream of tone vibrations will have been broken up so that it does not carry. Allow the larynx to rise in the throat, and the tone be focussed a little above the front teeth in a line with the tip of the nose. This may give you a sensation of nasal tone not found in your present method but it will be right, even though to you it appears wrong. Try it on your friends. They hear the voice, you feel it, but sensation is not always a true guide.

U.S. Freight Rate Increases

Washington, May 27.—To meet wage increases just announced, and higher costs of coal and other supplies this year, Director-General McAdoo today ordered railroad freight rates in the United States raised 25 per cent. and passenger fares increased to three cents a mile from the present basis of about two and one-half cents.

It is estimated that the program will bring between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 more revenue to the railroads within the next year. It represents by far the biggest rate increase in the history of railroads. The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to President Wilson, acting through the director-general, the order wipes out inter-state lower rates effective on either freight or passenger traffic. Travellers in standard sleeping and parlor cars are required to pay 3½ cents a mile in addition to Pullman fares and in tourist sleepers 3¼ cents. Pullman rates remain the same.

Commutation and other suburban rates on railroads are increased ten per cent. Fares on electric interurban lines are not affected.

Special excursion, mileage, convention and tourist rates, with a few exceptions, are discontinued; privileges such as stopovers and free side trips are abolished and excess baggage charges are increased.

Both freight and passenger rates on boat lines operated on the lakes, rivers or coastwise by railroads are to be raised proportionately with the general increases. Export and import freight rates are ordered cancelled and the

higher domestic rates will apply to and from ports.

A number of flat increases, instead of percentage additions, are ordered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, cotton, livestock, meats, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

Existing differentials and rate relationships between various localities are to be preserved so far as possible, but many adjustments will have to be made later. All rates are subject to review by the inter-state commerce commission, but the president has final authority.

To Meet Wage Increase

General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railway employees were announced, effective next Saturday and retroacted to last January, carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums, ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

This report is of great interest to railway employees in Western Canada, as the increase of wages therein provided for will also follow to practically every employee of the railroads of Western Canada. There is a clause in their agreement which practically means that any increase secured by the railwaymen of the south will come to them on the same terms.

The scheme of wage advances adopted is based on an inquiry into the cost of living, which the commission found had increased approximately 40 per cent. to the average railroad employee receiving \$85 a month.

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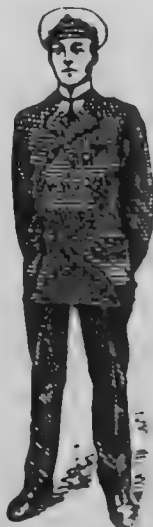
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The Royal Naval College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in Naval Science.

Graduates are qualified to enter the Imperial or Canadian Services as midshipmen. A Naval career is not compulsory however. For those who do not wish to enter the Navy the course provides a thorough grounding in Applied Science and is accepted as qualifying for entry as second year students in Canadian Universities.

The scheme of education aims at developing discipline with ability to obey and take charge, a high sense of honour, both physical and mental, a good grounding in Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Navigation, History and Modern Languages, as a basis for general development or further specialization.

Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on July 1st following the examination.

Particulars of entry may be obtained on application to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

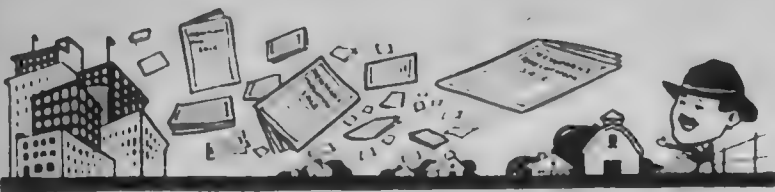
Ottawa, January 5, 1918.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Paula of the Movies

Continued from Page 10

steps, trying to look indifferent, and stealing, from time to time, stealthy glances at Paula, who stood leaning against her husband's right hand resting on his left shoulder. Her husband! Sam looked away, thoughtfully scratching the lobe of his ear. The last of his dream had vanished. There was nothing in writing for the movies; there was nothing in acting for them; and—Paula was married!

He was aroused from his gloomy reverie by the approach of newcomers. News of the players' arrival had spread, it seemed. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and a crowd of young people had come from the house and were now on the porch behind him.

Rising, he saw Bessie Dwyer and George Peters there, and it was then he remembered that Bessie had told him of a nutting expedition scheduled for this day.

She came toward him, smiling. "You're going with us after all, then, aren't you, Sam?"

Sam, being only twenty-two and possessing the vanity peculiar to that age, affected a jauntiness he was far from feeling.

"I don't see how I can, Bess. You see, I'm a movie actor now."

"A movie actor!" she exclaimed, her face quite blank. "Why, when did that happen? And how on earth—?"

"I guess," said Sam with elaborate wit, "the Okay Company was smitten with my beautiful face. We handsome boys always get the plums in the movie business. I see they're getting ready to start now, so I guess I'll have to leave you. Hope you and Peters have a happy time today."

And then he was off after Carney and the others, who were moving round the house toward the rear. And again Miss Dwyer stared after him, as she had four days ago, with a great wonder in her brown eyes and a still greater fear in her heart.

She heard young Peters' voice beside her, saying with an attempt at tolerant amusement: "Wanta follow 'em and see what they're up to!"

She awoke from her brief abstraction with a little start.

"No. It's getting late. Don't you think we'd better be going?"

Carney's objective was the barnyard, and Sam speedily found that his services were not yet required. Indeed, if appearances counted for anything, Carney had forgotten his existence.

The director was busily employed now in rehearsing his leading woman, and her rapturous delight in feeding the ducks and chickens testified eloquently to her fondness for country life. She lifted a particularly fat goose in her arms, and while stroking its neck her husband, getting his cue from the director, came toward her, hat in hand, smiling blandly.

She exhibited extreme agitation at sight of him—frightened, evidently, yet admiring him too. Hugging the goose to her bosom, she looked up at him with a demure smile.

(Concluded in Next Issue).

A city man recently visited with his country cousin. The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of metropolitan life, said, "We have certainly been having fun for the last few days. Thursday we autoed to the country club and golfed until dark, then trollied back to town and danced until morning."

The country cousin, not to be outdone in the least, began telling some of the pleasures of the "simple life." "We have had pretty good times here too. One day we buggied out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot where we baseballed all that afternoon. And in the evening, we sneaked up to the attic and poked until morning."

A sturdy old farmer, who was listening and was not to be stumped in the least, took up the conversation at this point and said, "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled to the cornfield and gee-hawed until sundown. Then I suppered until dark, and farm papered until eight o'clock, after which I bedsted until the clock fived, after which I breakfasted until it was time to go muling again."

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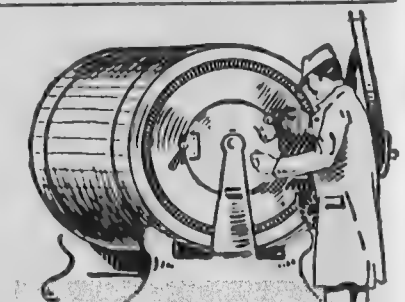
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The National Council

At a time when the whole system of titles and special honors (for distinguished service, as an excuse) is under review and has turned out to be very much in national disfavor, a questionnaire sent out by the convener of the special committee on constitution of the National Council of Women, drops a bomb in the camp of the organized women of Canada. The constitution of the National Council has long been in need of overhauling and revision. At the last annual meeting a special committee was formed to deal with the constitution and present a report at the next annual meeting. In pursuit of its duties the special committee on constitution has sent out a questionnaire of 22 queries dealing with possible changes. Some of the changes are commendable. Others had been better left unsaid. At a time when the whole nation is getting away from superfluous perfunctories and down to a real working basis, one who is in a measure familiar with the National Council constitution cannot but think that the special committee on constitution should at least take cognizance of the signs of the times—and do likewise.

Among other things—and we regret that we have only the sense of the question instead of the exact words—the societies affiliated are asked if they are in favor of having honorary vice-presidents, such honorary officers to be those women who have at some time rendered distinguished service to the National Council. The query is followed by others relating to the number of such, the number of elected vice-presidents in the event of honorary vice-presidents, and whether or not such honorary vice-presidents should or should not have the privilege of voting. The National Council of Women of Canada claims to be the clearing house for all the organized women of Canada. To fulfil that function to the limit of its ability it must be a democratic, work-a-day, practical body, cleared of all superfluous, and possible red tape officers. Isn't there a danger that those deserving of some mark of recognition for service rendered may through age or other disability be unfitted for work on the executive committee? To be sure, since the term of office of such proposed officials is for life, there probably may come a day when they can not render the service on the executive committee which that body naturally should receive, and which the women of Canada certainly expect. To establish such honorary vice-presidents with terms of office for life is certainly not in accord with the future best interests of any organization. The query distinctly suggests that such proposed honorary officers shall be the appointees of the executive. This means that in the case of a division a small majority of the executive committee may make such appointments within the required number as will greatly solidify any action it may contemplate, and increase the numerical strength of that majority. Such a loop-hole may be a dangerous weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous executive committee. There is no use deluding ourselves by thinking women will not stoop to such practices, for we are as yet untried. We are at the beginning of our political careers, and our duty to ourselves and to those who follow is to safeguard against possible unprincipled circumstances.

But to come back to titles. The National Council of Women is what we may call a "state within a state" and is a complete governing body within itself. Distinguished service has been the excuse for the title system in Canada. We all know what abuse the system has suffered, how the ability to pay for a title has been paraded as service to one's nation, and all the other despicable abuses. If the National Council after our national experiences decides on making distinguished service—such distinguished service to be judged by the executive committee—the basis of an honorary vice-presidency, to which is attached all the privileges of council and executive committee except the

ballot, is it not possible that this too may suffer abuse?

If it is decided that the executive committee is not large enough, then let there be an additional number of elected vice-presidents. It is certainly not in the interests of a democracy to have honorary officers with wide powers for life, nor to have such officers the appointees of any executive committee. All officers of the Council should be properly elected by the Council in annual meeting and so be as representative as possible. If there is a woman who is pre-eminently fitted for a place on the executive committee then the executive committee may safely leave her election in the hands of the whole Council. It usually takes cognizance of such sterling persons.

Should it be deemed expedient by the women of Canada to honor in some way those valiant souls who have given superior service to the cause of womanhood, and have grown old in their service, then let some honorary place be found for them to which is attached no wide powers or influence. Then to secure such recognition one must have come up through the ranks by the regular channels. Perhaps to follow the precedent of colleges or churches would be as commendable as any. For instance, vice-presidents might be retired from active service and given the title "vice-president emeritus."

In passing, it may be mentioned that the Council has already a number of honorary vice-presidents, the wife of the prime minister of Canada, the wife of the leader of the opposition and the wives of the lieutenant-governors. These women receive such honor, not for anything which they have been able to render to the cause of women in Canada, but because their husbands are in positions of trust in the nation. As for giving such newly proposed honorary vice-presidents the privilege of franchise the whole idea is unthinkable. Why can the Council not make them complete and profitable to the whole womanhood of Canada instead of establishing and extending an unworthy precedent.

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

One other matter relating to the National Council could well be altered. That is in regard to patrons. Here the title system with all its most disgusting practices runs rampant. The executive committee may say to a person of whom it approves, "We will make you a patron of this distinguished Council if you will pay us annually the sum of \$10, or we will make you a life patron if you will give us the sum of \$100. For this you may take part in all discussions and deliberations, but you may not vote." The National Council at first did well out of this retail business in titles. But last year the treasurer had occasion in making her annual report to express regret that the war greatly interfered with this revenue from titles, many saying when they received their annual reminder that there were so many other places where they preferred to put their money. This practice may extend into the local councils. There the executive committee, when funds are getting low, may say to the wealthy woman in town, "We will make you a life patron of this local council if you will give us \$50. The constitution, we regret to say, omits to specify whether or not you may vote. We judge from the fact that patrons of the National Council may not vote that you may not either. However, we may agree to print your name on all documents beside those of the executive committee. We know you are ambitious to be prominent in women's work in this town and we feel that you will not regret the expenditure of \$50 for the honor and prominence we are able to confer on you."

Those interests that are not our Western interests are going to wake up one of these days and realize that women have votes. They have commanded the situation in days gone by and recent activities would lead us to believe that they have their eyes to the future to still further strengthen their interests. The stage is all set and the door is wide open for them to reach their tentacles into the camp of organ-

ized women through the National Council. It is just a matter of time until they see their opportunity. We may expect any of these days to see that list of patrons increasing in number at a terrific rate. To swing a situation it is not always necessary to have a ballot, indeed not always advisable. A persuasive tongue can perform wonders. Our patrons are admitted to all the privileges of Council except that of voting. If the National Council one day finds itself in the hands of the autocratic interests in Canada it can only blame itself for constitutionally making the opportunity. It cannot be in the best interests of the womanhood of Canada to permit the present constitution to remain.

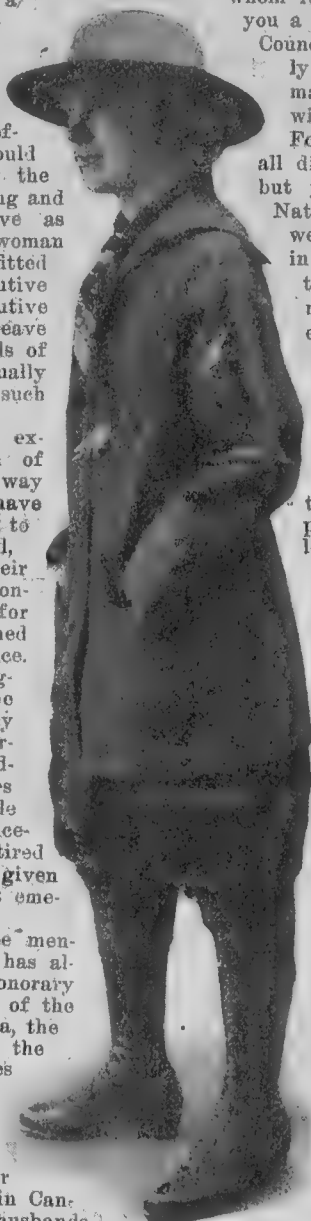
Anyway, isn't it time that women for ever and ever banished these medieval and patronage evils from their organizations? Can women ever reach that stage of purity in national affairs which they said they would if they continue to cling with increasing tenacity to those outgrown customs of patronage? We think not. And further, we believe that unless the National Council reorganizes itself on more democratic lines and eliminates the red tape, it cannot survive the democratic renaissance now taking place. We look to the clear-thinking women to change the old order when it comes up for discussion at the annual meeting at Brantford in June.

Alberta's Health Nurses

Alberta has now four public health nurses. They are: Miss Bessie Sargent, Miss E. Maud Davidson, Miss Gladys Thurston, and Miss Elizabeth Clark. Alberta has a new department of health under the provincial secretary's department. It stands to Alberta's health department's credit that within a very few months it was able to get the Municipal Hospital Act into workable shape and to have four public health nurses in the field. With such a beginning Alberta people have reason to look for very much in the future. The United Farm Women of Alberta must feel gratified that one by one the things they are working for are being placed on the statute books and are becoming a reality. What wouldn't wider organization accomplish? The attention of Alberta women is directed to an important announcement on the farm women's club page regarding these public health nurses, from Mrs. Paribby. Please don't lay aside your Guide until you read it and comply with her suggestion.

Girls Receive B.S.A. Degree

Two Canadian girls this year received their degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. They graduated from MacDonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, in affiliation with McGill University. The girls are Miss Margaret Newton of Senneville, Quebec, and Miss Pearl Clayton Stanford of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Canada has had other women agricultural students at her agricultural colleges, but these are her first two students to receive the B.S.A. degree. Agriculture is what we may call a "new old" profession for women. Sociologists tell us that women were the first tillers of the soil. But of recent centuries men have been the agriculturists in Anglo-Saxon countries. It is said that in Denmark there are more women engaged in agricultural pursuits than in all the other industries and professions together. There is a complete system of agricultural education for women in Denmark. The war is having the effect of bringing women in our own country to a realization that there is a place in agricultural occupations for women. And women are needed in agriculture. Several conventions of women realizing this need have asked for short courses in agriculture for women to fit them for it. Notable among these conventions were the Women's War Conference at Ottawa and the Women Grain Growers of Manitoba. They do not despair of its ultimate achievement. We look for leadership in this new old profession from our first two graduates in agriculture.



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Crocheted Rugs and Mats

Ethelyn J. Morris

WHILE this is not necessarily a war time industry, it is one which fits in well with these days of economy and conservation and at the same time furnishes a pleasant and profitable occupation for those who like to crochet simple articles.

The material required for these rugs is the same which is needed for woven rag rugs which may be odds and ends of new material which one happens to have on hand or old garments which have served their time and are ready for the rag bag. Sometimes the old stuff has faded to nice soft colors which are beautiful in the right combinations and again it will be found necessary to dye the fabric before using, and it is better to do this before it is stripped up.

The width of the strips vary according to the weight of the material from one-half inch to one inch or a little more, and the hook which is used is cut from wood the exact size of the drawing and about ten inches long. It is better to use gum or white wood or oak for this rather than pine which splits so easily, and it can be whittled out with a knife and sand-papered in a few minutes.

Having the strips of material all ready, sewed together and wound in balls and the wooden crochet hook, we are ready for work and in this work the very simplest crochet stitches are used—the chain stitch and double crochet.

The round mat is commenced with a chain stitch or loose knot into which are put five double crochet, the simplest crochet stitch. This brings the work around into a circle. Continue without joining and into the back of each of the five stitches put two stitches; continue this for several rounds, then put two stitches every other stitch or only when needed to make the work lie flat. Too many stitches will make the mat ruffle, and too few will allow it to cup, and the widening depends to some extent upon the weight of the material, so the only way to judge is to frequently place the mat on a table and see if it is flat.

As the work progresses and the widening becomes less frequent, it is well to notice where the double stitches of the previous row come and not place one directly over the other else the mat will not be perfectly round. When just

the right number of stitches are being used they slant toward the centre, and if it is noticed that they do not point centre-ward either an extra stitch is needed or it is getting too full. These little points may help the beginner, but with practice one will readily keep the mat round and flat as the work progresses.

Both the rug and the mat shown here were made by taking the stitches in the back loop of the previous row, but sometimes the stitches are taken through both loops. One can take her choice, but the former method is easier and makes a somewhat more solid looking surface and is softer.

The mat as illustrated with the chain loop handle is intended for use on the piazza, and may readily be carried around and hung up by the handle which is simply made as the mat is being finished by chaining a few stitches and fastening the end securely further along on the edge.

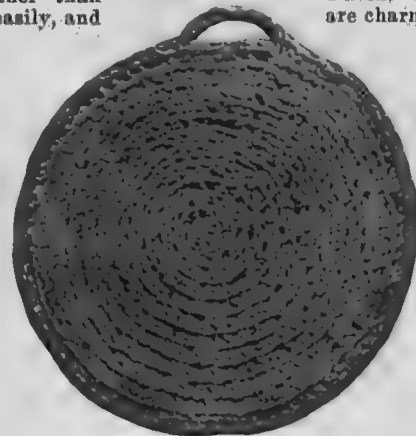
The round mats are also used for chair seats in bed rooms in which case the loop is not needed, and it is a nice idea to have a little set consisting of a chair seat and a small oval rug to match. These in dainty colors are charming and may be made to harmonize with the room.

The same principles are employed in making the oval rug except that it is commenced with a chain and the crocheting is done around this chain with the widening only at the ends.

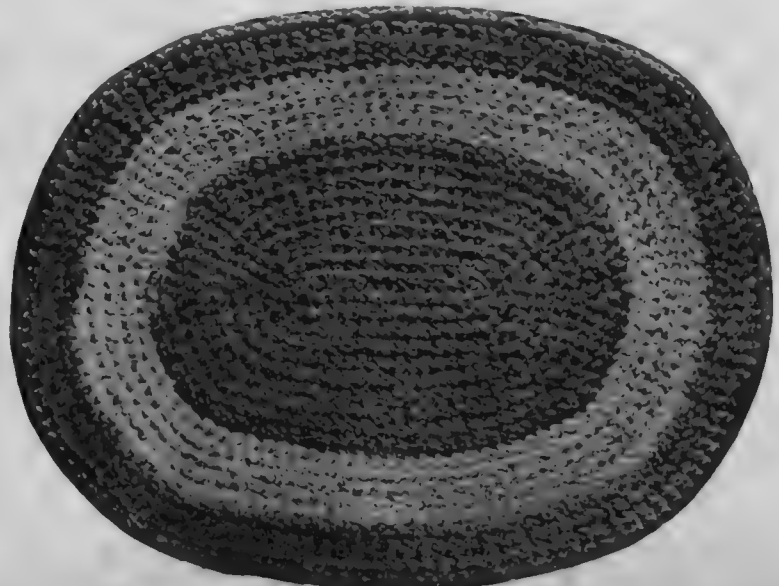
For a small rug, say 24 by 30 inches, make a chain six inches long (this being the difference between 24 and 30) and crochet down one side of the chain, at the end putting in five stitches, and continue down the other side putting five stitches in the other end. Work straight down the first side again and at the end put two stitches in the first of the five, one in the next, three in the middle, one in the next and two in the last, then continue without widening until the other end is reached where this process is repeated.

On the succeeding rows it will probably not be necessary to widen more than three times at each end and these places should not come directly one over the other, but be placed so as to make the rug a pretty oval with well rounded ends and straight sides.

The rug illustrated is made of gray and light blue flannelette, and it may be remarked that flannelette is one of the most satisfactory materials to use



Chair Mat With Handle



Floor Mat in Gray and Blue Flannelette

Farm Women's Clubs

Public Health Nurses

INFORMATION has just come to me that the first public health nurses, four in number, who have been taking special courses to prepare them for their work, and who understand conditions in our province, will be ready to start their work by the first of June. They will be placed in different parts of the province, and for this year will only be sent to inspect schools which send in requests for medical inspection. The government has still doubts as to the desire of the people generally for medical inspection of rural schools. It has even been whispered that this request which has come before our convention by resolution, been unanimously passed each year, is merely the hobby of a few cranks. Now, if the farm women are really genuine in their desire that their children shall share this benefit with the city children, let them show it by simply snowing the government under with requests for medical inspection of their various schools. Every district cannot, of course, get it this year or even next, but if the demand is sufficiently great, the government will feel encouraged to enlarge the experiment in public health nurses gradually until in time every district will benefit by their care, and we can then start to agitate for the complement to the public health nurse, viz., the public service nurse—to care for our rural sick. Do not wait for your monthly club meeting to discuss this, but call a meeting quickly of school trustees, and the people of your district, and send in a signed petition to Miss Christine Smith, Superintendent of Public Nurses, Edmonton, Alberta. I admit to being one of the cranks to whom the public health nurses is a very genuine hobby, and I do hope the members of our organization will back me up by sending in a request from every one of our clubs. If you are thinking women, you will not fail to do so, for you will realize the enormous benefit to your children, and to your whole district.—Irene Paribby.

Interesting U.F.W.A. Plays

Last year we started Red Cross sewing, and are still continuing it. Our meetings were made very interesting by taking up subjects from Miss Montgomery's list, and we intend taking more this year. In April one of our members gave a short address on The Dawn of a New Patriotism; in May we had a paper on Conservation of Food, by another member, both of which were very interesting.

In December last our members were very active in getting up an auction sale of various articles, such as canned fruit, dressed chicken, boxes of chocolate, home-made candies, children's toys, and a variety of other articles both useful and ornamental. In consequence, we were able to send the sum of \$215 to the Red Cross organization. During the winter months several members of our two locals raise money for the Red Cross by getting up a play and performing in different localities, the proceeds of which are sent by each district to the organization. This year there were two companies—all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.—who presented a play, and in all raised the sum of \$350. Our meetings in general are well attended and enjoyed by everyone, not only because of the interesting subjects taken up, but because it encourages sociability. It enables us to meet and have a chat with each other at least once a month; otherwise, in all probability, we should not see our neighbors for several months. Our membership has been increasing all the time.—Mrs. Harold Lees, secretary, McCafferty U.F.W.A.

Helpful Demonstrations

Our club had the pleasure this last week of having Miss Myrtle May, sewing demonstrator, with us. We had classes four afternoons of the week and ladies attended who seldom come to town and have never attended our club meetings. Miss May was most untiring

in her efforts to show us short cuts in our sewing and cutting garments and in the proper adjustments of patterns. We hope later to have a demonstrator in domestic science, as we all feel we need short cuts in our cooking, and in finding substitutes for meats. The menus and recipes in the fashion and other women's magazines are most amusing, as they call for articles of food that homes out here never see, such as different kinds of fish, fresh vegetables, lettuce, asparagus, etc. We wish they would give us fancy and various ways of serving salt pork, potatoes, canned vegetables and fruit or dried fruits. The people of the country are surely doing their share toward conserving food and helping to win the war. We occasionally take up this question for discussion at club and once or twice have exchanged recipes which required neither butter nor eggs. Our demonstrator may be able to teach us a better way of serving these plain dishes. We will be pleased to let you know how we succeed.—Mrs. D. A. Johnson, secretary, Consul, Homemakers' Club.

Women G.G. Convention

The garments packed by the Oakville W.S.G.G.A. as a result of the Army and Navy Drive, include the following: 18 dressing gowns, 60 pyjamas, 60 day shirts, 22 pairs socks, 15 pairs bed socks. Besides this \$4.50 was given as a cash donation by interested helpers.

The concert given by the army is to be held in Oakville on the afternoon of Saturday, June 8th, to which all workers in the drive and interested friends, both men and women, are invited to attend. This program arranged for by the army is to be the afternoon feature of the Grain Growers' convention to be held that day in Oakville, commencing at two p.m. It consists of the following numbers:—

Address of welcome, Mrs. J. S. Wood. Reply, Mrs. T. B. Millar, Portage la Prairie.

Solo, Mrs. Ramsey. Address, Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek. Address, Mrs. Barritt, Beaver. Reading, "Welcoming the New Minister's Wife," Mrs. H. Robinson. Address, Miss McCallum, associate editor Grain Growers' Guide.

Duet, Mrs. J. Mudge, Mrs. Smalley. A six-o'clock luncheon is being arranged for by the Army Corp. The evening program will be supplied by talent from Beaver. Mr. B. Richardson and others will address the meeting, while several musical numbers will be rendered.

Kinuso U.F.W.A. Enthusiastic

Another very fine report has come to hand from Mrs. Field, of Kinuso. Evidently the members here know how to make the best use of their local. Such reports are a great encouragement to the Central office, and will, we feel sure, be a means of helping and encouraging other locals, especially some of the weaker ones. We wish them every success in the good work which they are doing:—

The U.F.W.A. of Kinuso, held their regular meeting on Saturday evening, May 4, at Mrs. Geo. Moores. Two more new members were enrolled. The meeting opened with "O Canada," played by Mrs. W. L. McKillop. Official communications were read and dispensed with, and arrangements were made to efficiently carry on our Red Cross work. Plans were made for a sale of home cooking to be held at our next afternoon meeting, when the associate members will act as sales-girls, while the ladies pack boxes for our local men who are overseas, sew and knit. Our topic for the evening "The Home Medicine Chest," proved very interesting and almost inexhaustible. As our time for discussion was limited, we decided to again take up this subject at a future date. Our one regret is that the women whom we feel would be the most benefited by these discussions, having the care of young children at home, for that very reason find it impossible to attend our meetings. The meeting adjourned with the singing of the

"National Anthem" followed by "God Save our Splendid Men."

Girls' Club at Whitla

The other report in regard to a Young People's Organization, has been sent from Whitla, and was written by the president, Miss Esther Greenwalt. It reads:—

On Saturday, April 13, the girls of Whitla, met in the Presbyterian Church, and organized a local Girls in Training, under the direction of Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, who is our senior member. The officers elected were Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, hon. president; Miss Esther Greenwalt, president; Miss Florence Freeman, vice-president; and Miss Myrtle Flemming, secretary-treasurer. We decided to charge a membership fee of 25 cents, and to hold our meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. We talked of having a concert in the summer, the U.F.W. furnishing half of the evening's entertainment and the girls the other half, and then taking a vote to see which was the best. It was decided that this would be done if the ladies were in favor of it. A committee was appointed to interview the ladies on the subject at their next meeting. Two other committees were appointed; one for the Prisoners of War work and one for Red Cross work. We are to have a Red Cross tag day on the 24th of May. The club members will make the tags. We have at present only ten members but I think that number will be doubled in a very short time. Our members are all very willing and we believe that our local will be a success.

Red Cross Work at Consort

Consort U.F.W. is very busy with Red Cross work, and during the war this will probably occupy the greater part of their attention. The donations to the Y.M.C.A. canvassers for the military branch of that society have also been very generous throughout the whole district, about \$3,000 having been contributed, which is about \$2,000 in excess of their quota. Meetings of this local are held alternately with those of the W.L., as most of the members belong to both associations. The principal subject discussed at the last meeting of the U.F.W.A. was the giving of a prize at the local fair for the largest collection of gopher tails, and it was decided that the prize should be \$5.00. Two new members were enrolled at this meeting.

Meet in Spite of Storms

The Latham Homemakers' Club met at the home of Mrs. Pruner on May 2, and despite the terrible duststorm there were fifteen women present. At the annual First of July picnic the club intends having a donation auction sale, the funds to be used for war work. Committees were formed to canvas the country for articles to sell. The blocks for our Red Cross autograph quilt were cut and given out; telephone reports show that the members are having no difficulty in securing names.—Annie L. Lynch, Osage, Homemakers' Club.

Send Boxes Overseas

The regular monthly meeting of the Homemakers' club was held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Pallister on Thursday, April 25. The meeting was opened by the singing of the first verse and chorus of "The Maple Leaf," after which the secretary read the minutes. The members then elected Mrs. Thomas Pallister as librarian for the club. There was also the election of delegates to go to the Homemakers' Convention. The two ladies elected were: Mrs. William M. Weston and Miss Violet A. Weston. Then it was proposed that Miss Mae should come to our club in June to lecture, also demonstrate dressmaking. Her first demonstration will be at Mrs. Walter Weston's home; the second at the home of Mrs. Enoch Dixon, and the third at Mrs. T. Spooner's home. Each member then received one dollar and a pair of socks. Each was to send a

parcel to some soldier boy in France. This closed the business part of the meeting. Mrs. Thomas Morton gave the club an invitation to hold their next meeting at her home on May 23. The topic for that month will be given by Mrs. Thomas Spooner, her paper being Raising and Caring for Poultry. Then the meeting closed by the singing of "God Save Our Splendid Men," after which the hostess served a dainty lunch. —Ivy M. Weston, club reporter, Homemakers' Club, Lorlie, Sask.

Progressive Plans

The Webb Homemakers' Club held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. C. Williams, May 2. After the usual opening, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A discussion was next taken up concerning the erection of a new fence along the front of the cemetery. Mrs. McDonald and Miss Mary Austin were a committee to meet the village council concerning the cemetery. They were favorably impressed with the work, and promised a liberal donation towards it. The rest of the committee are to take up a collection for the balance.

A letter was next read from the Overseas club in England acknowledging the last money sent there by the club for the Easter hampers for the Webb boys in France and England. We have decided to have a refreshment booth on Sports Day, July 12, and also to serve the dance supper, one-third of the proceeds to go to the Webb Red Cross. The resignation of our former secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Beatty, was accepted and Mrs. Ben Johnston elected in her place. Our president, Mrs. H. Thierman and Mrs. G. Nelson were elected as delegates to go to the Homemakers' Convention at Saskatoon, June 25 to 28. The hostesses for the next three months are: Mrs. B. Henderson for June, Mrs. H. Thierman for July and Mrs. B. Johnston for August. A patriotic concert will be given the evening of May 17, by Swift Current talent. Our principal work is field comforts for the Webb boys now in France. We have also decided to give prizes for the best vegetables, to all children exhibiting at the school fair this fall. The meeting was then closed by singing God Save the King, after which a very delicious lunch was served.—Mrs. N. Nelson, reporter, Webb, Sask.

Mothers' Day at Altorado

At a meeting of the Altorado local held on May 1st the subjects taken up were Y.M.C.A. Aid, Plans for Young People, and Mothers' Day and Fathers' Day. It was decided to make the offering at the special services on Mothers' and Fathers' Day a birthday offering. The local had envelopes specially printed for the occasion which bore the inscription, "Mothers' Day. Please give one cent or more for each of your past birthdays," and an equal number of envelopes bearing the inscription, "Fathers' Day, etc." The money raised in this way will be donated to the Y.M.C.A. military branch. The local decided to support a leader from the Y.W.C.A. if the young people's committee decide to place one in the field. Special arrangements have been made for a boys' leader to work in this district during the month of July. One new member was added to the local at this meeting. A later letter received from Mrs. Carr, the secretary, and also provincial director for the district, stated that she was busy making arrangements to organize a young people's club.

Director Visits Maple U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Geo. F. Root, provincial director, visited Maple U.F.W.A. and addressed their meeting held on May 2. Fifteen members, and 12 visitors were in attendance. The business of the meeting was hurried through as quickly as possible, so that Mrs. Root might have as much time as possible for her address. She spoke on the farm women's war duty in conserving as much food as possible, and to let nothing which could be either canned or dried go to waste.

SAVE SUGAR By Using CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP for all Sweetening

In 2, 5, 10 and 20
pound tins
and
3 lb. "Perfect Seal"
Glass Jars.

for making homemade candy—for all
baking—as a sauce for desserts—on
griddle cakes and hot biscuits—use this
delicious table syrup, made from corn
—and thus save sugar. Ask your grocer.

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Between a new tractor and a prematurely old tractor there are three important differences.

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1. Low fuel consumption.
2. Full power.
3. Occasional repairs.

Old Tractor

1. Excess fuel consumption.
2. Weakened power.
3. Frequent repairs.

Let us look at the symptoms of premature old age.

(1) Excess fuel consumption is one of the first effects of improper lubrication and careless operation.

(2) The most serious causes of permanently weakened power are worn or scored cylinders and worn pistons and piston rings. They are caused by failure of the lubricant either to reach and protect the friction points, or to seal the piston rings.

(3) During the first year, engine repairs usually are infrequent—even with the incorrect oil. But with

incorrect lubrication, the second year brings the reckoning. The metal worn off by friction is gone forever. The results of wear show up plainly. Worn metal never "comes back."



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You bought a tractor that would do your particular work quickly and economically.

Now buy the oil that gives your tractor full power and lowest operating cost.

You will find the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your tractor specified in the Chart of Recommendations (shown on the right).

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There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that will exactly meet the lubricating requirements of your automobile. It is specified in the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for Automobiles. Write for booklet "Correct Lubrication," containing complete discussion of your automobile problems and troubles, and complete Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for automobiles, tractors, motorcycles and motorboat engines.

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TRACTOR LUBRICATION

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- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc.

TRACTORS	1918		1917		1916		1915	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albion-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Allis-Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
All Work	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Andrews	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Appleton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Aultman-Taylor	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(18-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Avery	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(8-10 HP.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Louisville)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Best	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(8-10)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Big Bull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Bower City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Buckeye (Indiana)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Ohio)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(9-18)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(10-20)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(12-24)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Chase	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Corn Belt	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Creeper Grip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Emerson-Brantingham (EB)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(EB) 8-10	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Big Four)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Raven)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Farm Horse	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flour City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Heavy Duty)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Galloway	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Gas Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Gray Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Gray)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Happy Farmer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Model B)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Holt Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Huber	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Imperial Forty	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ingco	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Kendall	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
K C Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Kunkel	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Leon	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Little Chief	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Little Giant	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Maytag	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Mogul (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(8-16) (I. H. Co.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nichols & Shepard	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nelson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(14-28, 10-20, 20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Rumley Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Peoria	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Flow Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Flow Man	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Pontiac	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Rumley	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(8-16)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Little Four)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Simplex	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Standard	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Strat	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Titus (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Tom Thumb (4 cyl.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(Model 10)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wells-Cut	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Waterloo Day	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Waconia	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Yuba	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

The Grain Growers' Guide

She also spoke on what our organization can accomplish in educating our children, and many other matters. Her address was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present, and the secretary states in her report that the meeting on the whole was a splendid one. Two new members were enrolled at the close.

Attends Two Meetings

A meeting of Morrin U.F.W.A. was held on May 4, at which 12 members were present, and four new members were enrolled. Chicken-raising was the subject discussed. Everybody in the district was busy seeding and getting in their gardens, so the attendance was not as good as it might have been, but by the time the next meeting comes round, the busy season will be over and it is hoped a good crowd will be on hand. The subject to be discussed is, "The Best Method of Keeping a Garden." This local holds its meetings on the same day as the U.F.A. hold theirs, but meet a little earlier, so that they can get their business over and join in the men's meeting afterwards. At the close of the latter coffee and cakes are served.

Club Briefs

The March meeting of the Aldersyde U.F.W. was a big success, in spite of inclement weather. The meeting took the form of a social afternoon at the home of one of the members, and every member of the local was present. In addition to this there were 35 visitors. The president read an extract from one of the convention reports re the difference between the U.F.W. and Women's Institute, which was followed by a musical program. At the May meeting there was a question box on Chicken Raising and Gardening, and some very helpful and useful hints were given.

Alix U.F.W.A. held a meeting on April 27, at which there were ten members present. The Red Cross Society, however, had arranged for a jumble sale on the same date and everyone was anxious to attend same it was decided that only the most important business of the local would be dealt with. The Red Cross report was given by the Red Cross secretary, and since January 1, Alix U.F.W. has collected the sum of \$215 for this fund. This is certainly something which the local has every reason to feel proud of.

Miss Jessie Killen, the newly-appointed secretary of Rising Sun U.F.W.A. reports that there were eight members and one visitor in attendance at their meeting on April 27. The subjects discussed were Community Canning Kitchen, Y.M.C.A. Hut to be provided by the U.F.W.A., How to Interest the Young Girls of the Neighborhood, the Traveller's Aid and Increased Membership dues. We are glad to note that the local is interested in Community Canning, and hope that the Central office will be in a position to give them considerable information in regard to this matter in the near future. From the information received at the Central office so far, it would appear that these canning plants are a very great benefit to any community where they have been established.

On April 17 a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. Stearns for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the U.F.W.A. at Sterlingville. Mrs. A. M. Lucas, provincial director, was present and addressed the meeting. There were 14 people in attendance, 11 of whom became members. The name chosen for the local is Greenacre.

At a meeting, held on May 4, Acme U.F.W. appointed a press reporter in accordance with Mrs. Parly's suggestion. After the regular business of this meeting had been disposed of, a discussion took place on "Chicken Raising," which proved very interesting to those present. One new member was enrolled.

The members of Duhamel U.F.W. met on May 9 and had a very interesting and enjoyable discussion. It was thought that a new local could be organized in a neighboring district, and the afternoon was given up to discussing the advantages of having the U.F.W.A. in a district. When the roll was called, each member in responding gave a short testimony as to the benefit

Mrs.

McNaughtan

Hon. Sec. W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Miss M. Spiller

Sec. U.F.W.A., Calgary, Alta.

Miss Amy J. Roe

Sec. W.S.G.G.A., Winnipeg, Man.

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Monster**Province-Wide****Campaign**

To place within easy reach of you a section of their organization.

This is an unprecedented opportunity for you to become affiliated with the most perfected, useful and valuable organization in the Dominion.

The above-named secretaries will be glad to tell you of the advantages of being a part of so great a body, and where possible will send an organizer to your community.

Make the campaign easier by dropping them a line today telling them to count your district among the progressives who wish a section.

Fill in this Coupon and Mail to Farm Women's Club Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and we will mail to the proper person.

Editor,
Farm Women's Club Page,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested in the.....

I want all the literature available regarding the Club and its work and will be glad if you will forward this Coupon to the proper person.

Name.....

Address.....

which the U.F.W. was to her personally. Thirteen members and 11 visitors attended the meeting.

Three Hills U.F.W. will hold their annual concert on May 24, and are busy making preparations for same. At their meeting on May 4, the matter of serving lunch at same was discussed. We are looking forward to receiving a report of this event at a later date, and we trust that it will prove a very successful and enjoyable one indeed. Our provincial vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Ross has been invited to address the gathering on that occasion. Plans are being made by the members of this local to circulate a petition to secure a Rural Hospital in the municipality. The local is also raising funds to establish a rest-room, but has not yet sufficient on hand to furnish same.

A meeting of the Custer U.F.W. at which two new members were enrolled was held on May 8. The subjects discussed were Food Conservation and Red Cross Work. The members decided to hold a rummage sale in June for the Red Cross, and to raffle a quilt for the same purpose. They hope to raise at least \$100. A donation of \$5.00 was sent the Y.M.C.A. Military Branch.

At the April meeting of the Mirror U.F.W. the delegates who attended the Girls' Conference gave very excellent reports, and seemed to be full of enthusiasm. The meeting unfortunately was not very well attended, as the members were all busy seeding. The Conservation of Food was also discussed.

Blackie U.F.W.A. held its regular meeting on May 4, which was well attended, 11 members and five visitors being present. The subjects discussed were Profitable Breeds of Poultry and Making Home Profitable. Both these subjects are very interesting, and we feel sure that the members will derive considerable benefit from the discussion of same.

Mrs. Paul Smith, secretary Kneller W.G.G.A., forwarded \$35 as contribution to W.G.G.A. Ambulance, and \$5.00 to the Young Womens' Christian Association. She also sent a copy of a printed program of Kneller W.G.G.A. meetings for April, May and June. This dainty folder gives the objects of the Women's Section, list of local officers, and title of subjects to be discussed at each meeting, including such timely topics as: Gardening, Food Conservation, and Easy Sunday Dinners. It announces that the question box is a feature of every meeting. Copies of other W.G.G.A. programs will be welcomed by Violet McNaughtan, hon. sec., W.G.G.A.

On May 4, we had our regular W.G.G.A. meeting with only seven members present, as this is the busy month for grain growers. We gave out the yarn ordered for Red Cross work since last meeting and decided to send for more wool. We also decided to meet the second Thursday in each month and have this as a special work day so that more could be accomplished at Red Cross work.—Miss Agnes Somers, secretary, Markinch W.G.G.A.

Wildwood U.F.W. which was organized in February last, received its name at the meeting held on March 16, and we congratulate the members on their choice, as we think it is a decidedly pretty one. The local is interested in Red Cross work, and completed a bag of sewing this spring.

A contribution of \$22.50 has been received from the Peerless U.F.W. for the Red Cross Fund. This local has just recently been organized, and the money was raised by means of a social and entertainment.

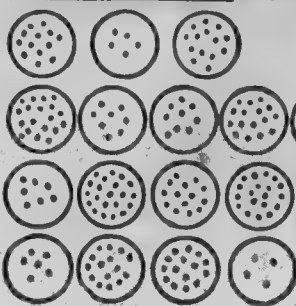
Stettler U.F.W. has forwarded the sum of \$45 for the Red Cross, but the secretary does not state how the money was raised.

Sterling U.F.W. has forwarded \$15 for the Red Cross and \$15 for the Y.M.C.A. Military Branch.

Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, of Killam, sent \$10 as a donation to the Belgian Relief Fund.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS This Lovely Pony or \$100.00 Cash

Can You Solve This Great War Puzzle?



Four Things That Will Win The War
WHAT ARE THEY?

THE 16 Circles above can be made to spell out the names of the four chief things that are going to win the war. Our bright loyal Canadian boys and girls can help provide at least one of these things. Every boy and girl should know all of them. Can you tell what words the four magic circles represent?

How to solve it.—Each circle represents a letter of the word called for. The number of dots in the circle represents the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance: "A" would be represented by a circle with one dot because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be represented by a circle with two dots because it is the second letter. "C" would be represented by three dots, "D" by four dots and so on. You must correctly count the dots in each circle, figure out the letter represented by its position in the alphabet and when you have them all figured out put them into proper rotation to spell the name wanted. It's not an easy puzzle but if you can solve it correctly you may win this lovely shetland pony or one of the grand cash prizes above.

THE PRIZES

1st Prize Beautiful Shetland Pony or \$100.00 Cash	3rd Prize \$15.00 Cash
2nd Prize \$25.00 Cash	4th Prize \$10.00 Cash
5th Prize \$5.00 Cash	6th Prize \$3.00 Cash
7th Prize \$3.00 Cash	8th Prize \$2.00 Cash
9th Prize \$2.00 Cash	10th Prize \$2.00 Cash

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

GET your pencil and paper right now. Try to figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out as neatly as you can and send them to us. We will reply right away telling you if your solutions are correct and sending you the complete illustrated list of grand prizes that you can win. Use one side of the paper only, putting your name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you want to write anything besides your answer to the puzzle use a separate sheet of paper. Be neat and careful because in case of ties the prizes will go to the boys and girls whose answers are neatest and best written. Proper spelling and punctuation will also count.

What Others Have Done You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes.

Shetland Pony and Cart, Helen Smith Edmonton.

Shetland Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.

\$400.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.

\$50.00 " Helen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.

\$25.00 " Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.

We will send you the names of many others too.



Send Your Answers This Very Evening!

Only boys and girls under 16 years of age may send answers and each boy or girl desiring his entry to stand for the awarding of the grand prizes will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The Contest will close on September 30th and the prizes will be awarded immediately after. Send your entry today.

Address: The Ponyman,
c/o RURAL CANADA,
Dept. 6, Toronto, Ont.

Help for Farmers

To get the best work out of high-priced farm help give them good comfortable beds to sleep on. A man who gets up tired is no good all day.

A \$10 bill, pinned to this advertisement and sent to us with your address, if your dealer cannot supply you, will bring the sturdy, strongly-built, double-size Alaska all-steel folding farm bed, with the famous Alaska twisted link-spring as illustrated. This bed is vermin-proof.

When not in use can be folded up and stored under another double bed or even in the barn, without injury, on account of its rust-proof finish.

This is just what farmers want—hundreds use this bed for their own room. Buy today for your extra help. Prices may advance before harvest time.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will do so. Freight prepaid on receipt of price.

\$10

This four-foot wide and six-foot long, all-steel bed and spring—guaranteed quality.

The Alaska Bedding Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Makers of the Famous "Ostermoor" Mattress



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

THE contributors to the Blue Cross fund this week are:—
Ove Hanson, Cavell, Sask. .25
Chester A. Henry, Gadsby, Alta. .10
Helen Jensen, Garden Plains, Alta. .10
Robert Everitt, Gadsby, Alta. .25
—Dixie Patton.

Adventures in Fairy Land

On one winter's night I went to bed. I lay awake for a while because I did not seem sleepy. I must have fallen asleep and did not know it. Pretty soon I heard some one calling me by name, "Pearly, Pearly." I looked around with a start and was surprised to find myself in the company of a wee fairy sitting on the bed-post. She wanted to know if I would like to go with her to her home. I said "Oh yes, I would, thanks. But how far away is your home?" She gave a little laugh which sounded like tinkling bells and said, "You will see in a little while." So I waited.

This sweet little fairy was about one and one-half inches high and her body was a perfect figure. She always smiled, never frowned. She carried her body erect and looked really handsome. Her eyes were like diamonds. They sparkled and sparkled, but they were laughing and kind eyes. She had a most beautiful dress on of snow-flakes, sewed together with golden thread. She had a bandeau of diamonds and rubies on her hair. This little person got my bed slippers and I wondered what she was going to do. She understood my puzzled expression and said, "Oh! we're going to use it as a fairy flying machine." I said, "Why, my dear fairy, how will I get into it I am so large?" Oh, we'll see if you cannot get into it," said this sweet person. She touched me with this beautiful sparkling magic wand all fairies carry. I felt myself growing smaller and smaller and smaller, and in a minute I was as small as the fairy whose name was "Snowdrop." We jumped into our

flying machine. We went flying away in the air while I and my friend were chatting away as hard as we could. In a little while I saw in the distance a magnificent outline of a most exquisite palace. To this palace the fairy seemed to be heading. We came closer and closer. All the ground was a beautiful white now and this beautiful palace proved to be made of sparkling ice. It sparkled and shone in the moonlight so that it looked like one huge diamond. The window curtains were made of snowflakes fastened together with pearls, a magnificent sight to behold. There were portieres of silver links fastened together so as to form the most charming pattern. There were beautiful pictures on the wall, the pictures of lovely fairy people framed in pure gold. There were elegant fairy flags floating on every spire of the palace. They were made more beautiful than any pen can describe.

The cloth for the flag was the best of silk. There were two stars in the flag which were of rubies. There was a moon also which was of diamonds. The

name Fairy Land was near the one side of the silk flag and was written in big letters and set in pearls, a very beautiful flag indeed.

Snowdrop introduced me to the Queen fairy, and then led me to the ballroom with the Queen holding one of my hands, Snowdrop the other. We were the leaders of the dancing procession going to the ball room. There were more than 100 couples there. They danced till midnight, when they had a very dainty fairy lunch. They played on musical instruments till it was two o'clock when they commenced leaving the ballroom. Snowdrop led me to the door and I shook hands with every fairy as he or she was leaving.

I, being very tired with so much excitement, asked Snowdrop if I might go home. Snowdrop said "Yes," and to our dismay we could not find our flying machine anywhere, and as I was coming down the slippery ice stairway I slipped and went head first down stairs and lit in a crowd of fairies. I awoke with a start and found that my fall was out of bed at home instead of down

the stairs in Fairyland. I clambered into bed again. I did not dream any more that night as I had been dreaming about the fairies and Fairyland. But nevertheless I thought I knew just exactly what Fairyland and its wonderfully dear little people were like in rich dresses, the King and Queen and richly decorated ice palace. But I suppose no two persons see Fairyland alike. What a pity!

What fairy stories do you dream?
—Vera E. Campbell, Kindersley, Sask.

Selling Flowers

Once there was a little girl named Edith Harrison. She lived alone with her mother, for her father was dead and she had no sisters or brothers. She made a little money by selling flowers such as violets, roses and blue-bells. Near them lived a rich little girl, but Edith did not know her. One morning as Edith was going to town she saw the rich little girl coming to meet her. In her hand she carried a lovely little basket filled with greenhouse flowers. "My name is Lucy Ruston," she said, "I saw you going to town every day with your flowers so I thought I would give you these. you may have some every week."

"Oh, thank you!" cried Edith.

"What is your name?" asked Lucy.

"Edith Harrison," said Edith.

"Good-bye, Edith, come and visit me some day," said Lucy, turning to go.

"Good-bye," said Edith.

That day when Edith went to town the people who had just walked by her before bought some of the flowers, and kept on buying till there were none left.

In a month she had ten dollars. Five dollars went to the Blue Cross and five went to the Red Cross. "I think Lucy was very kind to give Edith the flowers, don't you think so, too?"

I am sending 30 cents for the Blue Cross.—Lenore Holtslander, Darmody, Sask.

DOC. SAWBONES' TURKISH BATH

DOC. SAWBONES is always looking after the health of the Doo Dads. Things had been rather quiet in the Wonderland of Doo for a few days and so he had no operations to perform. But he felt that he must do something. He got the notion that some of the Doo Dads were getting too fat and that others were not keeping themselves as clean as they might, and so he set up a Turkish bath. Here it is in operation. First he has to steam the Doo Dads. See how those little fellows over the fire are sweating. As soon as they are steamed enough Poly takes them in hand. See how he rubs and punches them. No wonder that little fellow on his back is so frightened-looking. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is waiting his turn in his bathrobe. He is wondering how he will be able to stand Poly's treatment. The next stage is to jump off that spring board into the icy cold water. Old Doc. is right on hand to see that no one escapes. One of his helpers is right there in the water to give the Doo Dads a good scrubbing. Smiles, the Clown, is feeling the water. He thinks it is pretty cold for taking a plunge bath. He will soon know how it feels for that young rascal behind him is going to push him in head first. In the last part of the treatment the Doo Dads have to take that wonderful shower bath. From the looks of the Doo Dad who is in it now it cannot be very pleasant. Roly is also helping Doc. Sawbones. His part is to give the Doo Dads a plunge bath with that wonderful contrivance. He was just letting one of them down when a young rascal with a catapult let fly and struck him on the hand with a stone. He had to let go, with the result that the Doo Dad is getting an awful ducking. See the horrified look on Sleepy Sam's face. Flannelfeet, the cop, thinks if there is anyone in the Wonderland of Doo who needs a bath, it is the dirty little hobo. After Doc. Sawbones and his helpers get through with him he will be a better looking Doo Dad.



FREE



GIRLS!

Without spending a single penny you can easily obtain this beautiful Pendant and Chain, a sparkling gold filled Brilliant Ring and a handsome Imported Wrist Watch, just like the finest jewellery stores sell at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. This handsome gold finished Pendant is the very newest design, and has a sparkling manufactured Ruby or Sapphire setting, with lovely Pearls drop. Its chain has fine close links and is full 15 inches long. The beautiful ring is warranted gold filled and is set with three beautiful brilliant diamonds that sparkle like diamonds. Each girl can also win the beautiful little Wrist Watch with its reliable imported movement and porcelain dial—just the prettiest and neatest watch you have ever seen.

Girls, write to-day and we will send you just 25 big handsome bottles of our delightful "Princess Royale" perfumes, which we want you to introduce among your friends at only 10¢ per bottle. We send six lovely odors, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wood Violet, Carnation, etc., and they are so sweet that everybody buys a bottle or two at once.

Return our money, only \$2.50, when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send, all postage paid, the beautiful Pendant and Chain, and the gold filled Ring, just as represented, and the lovely Watch, as well, you can also receive without selling any more goods for just showing your fine prices to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn fine prices as you did. Don't delay. Write to-day. Address

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.
DEPT. C., 30 TORONTO

Live Poultry

BROILERS.—Market your early-hatched Cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in sour or buttermilk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

	Per lb.
Old Hens, good condition	25
Ducks	25
Turkeys	25
Young Roosters	23
Geese	18
Old Roosters	16
Eggs	Highest Market Price

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

Some of your hens will be through laying shortly, and you will certainly want to sell them, if you have been one of our previous shippers or not. Let us know anyway how many you have for sale, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Our prices quoted below, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper, are certainly honest prices, and will avoid your claims for not getting what you have been promised.

	Per lb.
Hens, 5 lbs. and up	25
Hens, under 5 lbs.	23
Roosters, 1 year old, in good condition	23
Old Roosters	20
Ducks, any size	25
Geese	20
Turkeys, in good condition	25

All prices are live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 Lusted Ave. Winnipeg

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Soldiers of the Soil

Represent Highest Type of Boyhood

A. L. Marks, superintendent of the Soldiers of the Soil for the province of Alberta, writes as follows regarding the method of placing these boys with farmers:—

The period of employment arranged for in the application is only a tentative one for a two-weeks' period on trial. By that time the farmer will know whether he wishes to retain the boy, and the boy will know whether he wishes to stay. At the end of the trial period one of the local supervisors in the district where the boy is employed visits the boy and makes a report. The local supervisor ascertains conditions and if he finds both employer and employee satisfied has agreements signed on forms provided for the purpose. The boy is visited frequently, and ordinarily by some person who knows the farmer well, and if difficulties arise the local supervisor adjusts them on the spot or suggests a remedy. The agreement form being used in this province is identical with those used in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and it appears to be an equitable agreement.

From the report given by the boy himself as to his experience and ability, I determine whether he is suitable to fill the application of any given farmer. We have a further check on the boy through the monitor of the boys group, or the leader of the boys' class mentioned in his application form.

Boys Get Good Wages

I may say that the wages which our boys have been getting run from \$30 to \$60 per month, depending upon their ability and experience, and we now have more applications in from farmers than we can fill at present.

A great deal of scepticism existed in Ontario as to the value of boys on the farms, but whereas only 2,000 boys found employment two years ago on the farms and about 6,000 last year, the S.O.S. Movement is expecting to place at least 15,000 in Ontario on farms this year, which is very good evidence, I think, that scepticism has vanished to a very large degree.

In the majority of cases our boys represent the very highest type of boyhood, both as to ideals, energy and ability. We expect about 2,000 boys to enroll for farm work in Alberta this year, with perhaps double or treble that number next year.

J. Ross Robertson Dead

John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Evening Telegram, and one of the oldest and best known journalists in Canada, died at his home at 291 Sherburne street, on Saturday morning. He had been ill for six weeks. Mr. Robertson was in his 77th year.

Mr. Robertson was born in Toronto, December 28, 1841, and lived all his life in that city, except for a period of three years when he resided in England as correspondent of the Toronto Globe. In 1876 the Evening Telegram was established.

Mr. Robertson was noted in many lines of activity outside of his life work as a journalist. For the past 25 years his enthusiasm and liberality have made possible the maintenance of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children as one of the best hospitals in the world. His gifts to this institution approximate half a million dollars. As a Freemason, not only has he held the highest rank in the craft but has devoted much time and study to the history of Masonry. The late Mr. Robertson was a liberal patron of amateur sports.

In 1896 Mr. Robertson stood as an Independent Conservative candidate in East Toronto in opposition to the Manitoba school remedial legislation of Sir Charles Tupper. He easily defeated the government nominee but was content with one term at Ottawa.

Mr. Robertson was twice married. His second wife who was a Miss Holand, and two sons by the first marriage, J. Sinclair and Irving Earle, survive.

J. Ross Robertson spent several weeks in Winnipeg during the rebellion of '85, acting as correspondent for his own paper. He frequently visited the west in later years.

Bring the Agricultural College to Your Home

Agricultural colleges are organized by the Province to show farmers how to make more money from their land. Farmers who try scientific methods find that it pays.

Not everyone can spare the time nor bear the expense of going to an Agricultural College. No one can afford to deprive himself of the advantages offered by the home-study Agricultural Courses of the

International Correspondence Schools

These Courses can be mastered in spare time by anyone willing to devote a few hours to them. The instruction is thorough in every respect and should increase the profits of any farmer. Expert personal advice is given covering the students' own problems.

Agricultural experts use these texts as a basis for correspondence instruction in Farm Management, Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Market Gardening, Poultry Farming, and Poultry Breeding.

Tell us what subjects you are most interested in, and we will mail you free, a complete prospectus, giving full details of the Course, and some valuable information on scientific farming.

International Correspondence Schools

745 ST. CATHERINES ST. W.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

COUPON

International Correspondence Schools,
745 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal, Canada.

Please send to me full information regarding the subject before which I have marked X

- ☐ Farm Management
- ☐ Soil Improvement
- ☐ Farm Crops
- ☐ Livestock
- ☐ Dairying
- ☐ Fruit Growing
- ☐ Market Gardening
- ☐ Poultry Farming

Name

Address

King's Birthday Honors

The following is included in the colonial office list of king's birthday honors announced from Ottawa on Monday:—

Knight Grand Cross, St. Michael and St. George—Sir George Foster, Canadian minister of trade and commerce; Sir Owen Phillips.

Knight Commanders, St. Michael and St. George—Richard Stuart Lake, lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan; Hon. John Douglas Hazen, chief justice of New Brunswick.

Companion of St. Michael and St. George—Austin Ernest Blount, clerk of the Canadian senate; John William Borden, former accountant paymaster-general, Canadian militia department.

Knight Bachelor—Hormidas Laporte, chairman Canadian war purchasing commission.

Companions of the Imperial Service Order—Francis Kent Bennett, assistant clerk of the Canadian privy council; Ernest Frederick Jarvis, assistant deputy minister Canadian militia department.

Announcement is made that the list of appointments for the Order of the British Empire for the Dominions has been deferred until September.

Included in the general list is Lieut. Col. Sir Edward Worthington, formerly of Toronto, and medical officer to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to Capt. Wemp, of Toronto.

Saskatchewan Prospects

The statistics branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, issued its fortnightly crop report on

May 28. Reports received from telegraphic crop correspondents would indicate that rain and snow had been general throughout the province during the previous week, with the exception of some parts of Western Saskatchewan. Frost and cold weather had been general all over the province and warm weather was now needed. In some parts the high winds have caused some damage but very little re-seeding had been necessary. Correspondents stated that in some places the rye had been winter killed. In other districts a large increase in the area sown to spring rye was shown. Oats and barley seeding was practically completed.

Live Poultry and Eggs Wanted

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Old Hens, per lb.	23c to 26c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Young Roosters, per lb.	20c-22c
Turkeys, per lb.	25c
Geese, per lb.	20c

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Standard Produce Co.
43. CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war. Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her own consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or Alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labor in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

It is expected that Registration will assist in solving the very pressing farm-labor problem, by disclosing who and where are the people who have had previous farm experience.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

Grain Shipment Ruling

Montreal, May 26.—A judgment of great importance to shippers of wheat and grain throughout Canada, and especially in the western districts, has been handed down by the board of railway commissioners, to the effect that, on grain and especially wheat, shipped before March 15 last, and reshipped within six months from the stopover point, the shipment shall be entitled to the balance of the through rate existing at the time of the original shipment.

This judgment was promulgated by Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, and was concurred in by Commissioners S. J. McLean and A. S. Goodeve.

The full text of the judgment reads: It is ordered as follows with respect to carriers whose tariffs provide for the milling, malting, storage or cleaning of western grain in transit.

1.—That with respect to all grain originally shipped prior to March 15, 1918, the said grain or the produce thereof reshipped within six months from the stopover point, shall be entitled to the balance of the through rate existing at the time of the original shipment of the grain under the transit tariffs applicable.

2.—That with respect to all wheat originally shipped on and after the 15th day of March, 1918, the said wheat or the produce thereof reshipped from the stopover point west of Fort William before the first day of June, 1918, to destinations west of and including Port Arthur and Armstrong, shall be entitled to the balance of the through rate to the said destinations existing at the time of the original shipment of the wheat under the transit tariffs applicable.

3.—That with respect to all grain other than wheat as referred to in section 3 hereof, originally shipped on and after the 15th day of March, 1918, under the transit tariffs applicable thereto, which or the product thereof, is shipped from the stopover point within six months, the rate to be applied on the said reshipped grain or product may be the balance of the through rate existing from the original point of shipment of the grain to the final destination thereof, or for the products at the time of the reshipment from the stopover point.

4.—That the charge for the terminal service at the stop-over point, also the charge for the haul, if any, out of the direct line of transit, in accordance with the tariffs applicable shall be additional in each case.

Patriotic Funds

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 7,058.08
H. S. Wright, Hafford, Sask.	5.00
C. L. Bartlett, Kansas City, Mo.	.30
Total	\$7,063.38

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 1,066.00
W. H. Hunter, Travers, Alta.	10.00
Total	\$1,076.00

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 161.32
Ove Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	.25
Chester A. Henry, Gadsby, Alta.	.10
Helen Jensen, Garden Plains, Alta.	.10
Robert Everitt, Gadsby, Alta.	.25
Total	\$162.02

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Armenian Relief Fund	\$ 30.00
Serbian Relief Fund	487.00
Haffax Relief Fund	217.40
Agriculture Relief of the Allies	45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	30.00
Haffax Blind Endowment Fund	378.80
Polish Relief Fund	222.00
Belgian Relief Fund	12,502.87
Prisoners of War Fund	220.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
Total	\$24,148.15

The Farmers' Market

Winnipeg Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, June 3, 1918.

OATS.—There has been no special feature to the markets last week, and prices have not varied very much. All contracts for May delivery were filled without any difficulty and cash oats are now trading at a discount under July delivery. There has been talk of an oversold condition in the July futures and at times the scarcity of offerings has made it possible to advance prices on very little buying, but American markets have not responded to such advances. There is certainly no demand for oats for either export or domestic trade, and, as prices now stand, American oats are several cents cheaper than ours.

BARLEY.—The prices have not varied during the week. There is no demand for this grain, except that offerings are taken at the market quotations. The American prices are declining and all reports are bearish. Crop prospects in the States are good and a large crop of barley will soon be ready to market in California.

FLAX. prices have declined sharply during the week. The volume of trade in the Winnipeg market has been very moderate, with prices working steadily lower. American advices state that a lot of flaxseed is being held for higher prices, but that crushers are not buying any large quantities.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 1	June 3	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	81½	81½	82½	79½			81½	
July	79½	80	81½	79½	80½		79½	
Flax—								
May	373½	370½	368½	359			373½	
July	373½	371	370½	360	360½		375½	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 30, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat		56,191	77,857
"	Oats		183,656	880,823
"	Barley		1,384	10,331
"	Flax			2,097
Calgary	Wheat	112	29,182	127,936
"	Oats	9,141	28,067	1,039,262
"	Barley	984	7,332	91,946
"	Flax	77		639
Mooses Jaw	Wheat	3,907	126,398	192,825
"	Oats	46,140	72,862	983,660
"	Barley			10,270
"	Flax	1	60	5,894

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, June 1

CORN.—No demand. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.45 to \$1.55.

OATS.—Slow; demand local. No. 3 white closed at 69½ to 70½c; No. 4 white oats at 64 to 68c.

RYE.—Weak; very little doing. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.70 to \$1.72.

BARLEY.—Limited demand and 3 to 5c. lower. Prices closed at 90c to \$1.20.

FLAXSEED.—Six cents under July. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.67½ to \$3.69½, on spot and to arrive.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13
Fixed Year	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	250	247	242	217	205	180			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 28 to June 3, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
May 28	180	81½	78½	78½	75½	72½	180	125	108	100	373½	370½	348½
29	—	81½	78½	78½	75½	72½	180	125	108	100	370½	367½	345½
30	—	82½	79½	79½	76½	73½	180	125	108	100	368½	365½	343½
31	—	77½	74½	74½	71½	68½	180	125	108	103	357½	354½	332½
June 1	—	78½	75½	75½	72½	69½	180	125	108	103	360½	354½	332½
3	H	O	O	L	L	L	I	D	D	A	A	Y	Y
Week ago	180	81½	78½	78½	75½	72½	—	—	—	—	373½	370½	348½
Year ago	H	O	O	L	L	L	I	D	D	A	A	Y	Y

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg June 1	Year ago	Calgary June 1	Toronto May 29	St. Paul May 29	Chicago May 29
Cattle						
Choice steers	13.00-16.00	11.25-11.60	14.50-16.00	13.75-16.25	14.50-17.50	17.00-17.60
Best butcher steers	10.50-12.00	10.50-11.00	11.50-13.50	12.50-12.75	10.00-14.00	12.75-16.50
Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.50-10.50	10.50-11.50	10.00-11.25	8.50-10.00	10.00-12.50
Good to choice fat cows	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	9.50-12.50	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.50
Medium to good cows	8.00-10.00	8.00-8.75	10.50-10.50	8.00-9.50	9.50-10.50	9.75-12.00
Common cows	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.50	8.50-10.50	6.75-7.50	7.75-8.00	7.50-8.75
Canners	6.00-7.50	3.75-5.00	6.00-8.50	6.00-6.25	6.50-7.25	7.00-7.50
Good to choice heifers	11.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	11.50-12.00	10.50-14.00	12.00-15.50
Fair to good heifers	9.50-12.00	8.00-9.50	9.00-12.50	10.00-12.00	7.50-10.50	9.00-12.00
Best oxen	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	7.50-9.00			
Best butcher bulls	9.00-11.00	7.50-9.50	8.50-10.00	10.75-12.25	9.25-11.00	12.00-14.00
Common to bologna bulls	7.00-8.75	6.50-7.50	5.00-8.25	7.50-11.50	7.75-9.25	9.00-11.50
Fair to good feeder steers	10.00-11.00	7.50-8.50	10.00-10.50	9.50-11.50	9.50-13.25	10.25-12.25
Fair to good stocker steers	9.00-10.00	7.00-7.75	9.00-10.35	11.00-12.00	7.50-10.50	9.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$120	\$65-\$110	\$60-\$75	\$100-\$160		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65		\$65-\$90		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.75	15.15	19.25	20.00	16.20-17.50	16.40-16.65
Light hogs	18.00-19.00	14.50-15.00		18.00-19.00		
Heavy hogs	17.75	9.00-10.00		17.00-17.50		
Stags	15.00-16.00	6.00-8.00		16.00		
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.50-12.75	16.00-17.00	19.50-22.00	15.00-16.50	20.00-20.00
Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	14.00-15.00	14.00-18.00	10.00-15.00	13.75-15.00

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain		
3 white oats	\$0.75½	\$0.69½-\$0.70½
Barley	1.25-1.30	.90-1.20
Flax, No. 1	3.60½	3.67½-3.69½

Fair to Medium Steers	10.50 to 11.25
Common to Fair Steers	9.00 to 9.50
Choice Fat Heifers	11.00 to 13.00
Fair to Good Heifers	9.50 to 12.00
Good to Choice Cows	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to Medium Cows	8.00 to 10.00
Canner and Cutter Cows	6.00 to 7.50
Best Fat Oxen	9.00 to 12.00
Canner and Cutter Oxen	6.50 to 8.50
Fat Weighty Bulls	9.00 to 11.00
Bologna Bulls	7.00 to 8.75

Stockers and Feeders

Choice Weighty Good Colored Feeders	\$10.00 to \$11.00
Common to Good Stockers and Feeders	9.00 to 10.00
Best Milkers and Springers	.75.00 to 120.00
Fair Milkers and Springers	60.00 to 85.00
Hogs	
Selects Fed and Watered	\$18.75
Light Hogs	17.75
Straight Heavies	17.00
Sows	\$15.00 to 16.00
Stags	11.00 to 14.00

CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., June 1, 1918.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports this week's Alberta Stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 275; cattle, 2,850; hogs, 3,597. The corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 432; cattle, 1,020; hogs, 2,129.

Although the receipts of beef cattle were light, the demand, especially for the common stuff was poor and we had considerable difficulty in disposing of this class of beef. The buyers were willing to pay the price for good fat cattle, but very few were on sale. We quote choice fat steers 14½ cents to 16 cents; good to medium steers, 12 cents to 13½ cents, and common killers 10½ to 11½ cents. The demand for good fat cows and heifers was strong and this class of stuff held their own well. The best heifers and smooth cows would bring 13 to 14 cents; medium, 11½ to 12½ cents; and common to fair killers, 9 to 11 cents. Good bulls sold up to \$9.75 and 10 cents, but the common kind showed a heavy decline and were not wanted. Good fat veal sold up to 13 cents. There were large receipts of stockers and as has been for some time past, good steers of from 800 lbs. up were the best sellers, realizing from \$10 to \$10.50, with yearling of good quality at around \$50 per head. Stock cows were drab at \$40 to \$75.

The hog market developed a weakness and opened on Wednesday at \$19.50, falling to \$19.25 on Thursday, Friday's run selling at the same price. There was an average run, with Swift and Burns taking the bulk of the receipts.

No sheep offered. We quote fat lambs and wethers 16 to 17 cents; fat ewes, 14 to 15 cents.

We would advise all shippers that the keen demand for common beef has ceased and we expect to see this class of stuff continue to sell lower. There appears to be very little choice beef left in the country, but the demand will ease off as soon as there are a sufficient number of grass cattle in B.C. to fill their local demand. A large number of stockers continue to be offered for sale.

Hens Losing Feathers

Am writing you in regard to my chickens. Would you kindly tell me what is the cause of their heads becoming bare? They are apparently healthy but about 25 out of my flock of 100 hens have lost all their feathers off their heads. Is it from some form of parasite, or what?—William H. Fritz.

Your hens are doubtless losing the feathers on their heads from some of the hens having contracted the habit of feather eating. This complaint is very common this spring. In some cases the loss of feathers is due to a depluming mite. In both cases a liberal application of carbolated vasoline on the head and neck feathers will overcome the trouble. In addition, if it is due to the feather-eating habit, it might be well to feed some raw meat to the hens. A little salt added to the soft mash will also help to overcome the difficulty, if it is due to this vice. In the case of the depluming mite the vasoline will kill it.—M. C. Herner.

Harvesters From South

Washington, May 31.—Shortage of farm labor to harvest the western wheat crop will be met by a mobile force of workers recruited for this purpose, the federal employment services today announced.

These workers will start early next month harvesting the winter crop in Oklahoma, then going into Kansas and afterward moving into the spring wheat section of the north-west and finally

crossing the border and assisting Canadian farmers late in the summer.

The army of workers will return in time to assist in harvesting the corn crop in the early fall. Each state will contribute volunteer community workers to supplement any demands for help not met by these transient harvesters.

Recruiting and direction of these workers is in charge of A. L. Barkman, former chief of the farm service, who is now employment director for the district comprising the grain belt.

Revolution in Russia

A despatch from Moscow, dated June 3, was sent out by the Associated Press from London, England, as follows:—

The discovery in Moscow and Petrograd of a large counter-revolutionary plot, which stretches throughout the whole of Russia, is announced in a Russian wireless message received here Sunday night. To this plot is attributed part, the mutiny of the Czechoslovak troops, which have captured several important railway junctions and lines.

The Soviet executive decided on May 29, to undertake the partial calling to arms of several classes of workmen and the poorer peasants in Petrograd and Moscow and the Kuban and Don region. At the same time Moscow had been declared in a state of siege. Counter-revolutionaries have been taken against the press. These measures are necessary, it is announced, owing to the situation in which the Russian revolution has been placed.

The question dominating all others is that of supplying the people with bread, now that Russia has been deprived of the Ukraine granary.

The Kuban and Don regions are, according to the Russian statement, menaced by a counter-revolutionary band, which hopes by means of complications, to provoke intervention by foreign powers and thus drive the Russian masses toward famine.

In some regions, the large owners are mobilizing the well-to-do peasants, with the object of resisting the efforts of the government to commandeer the flour depot, and are trying to conceal their stocks for purposes of future speculation, and, finally agents of the counter-revolution in the various Russian cities throughout the country, says the statement, "are seeking to excite the starving masses against the Soviet government."

It is understood that the United States government is studying the feasibility of extending economic assistance to Russia. Assistance from the United States would take the form of purchasing and assembling food supplies and distributing them in European Russia.

A Hollow Sound

"Is a new German peace offer coming?" is the question now being asked in political circles, says a despatch from Amsterdam this week.

What has often been advocated in German socialistic and radical organs, namely: that Germany should clearly and unequivocally state the terms upon which she would be willing to make peace is now urged even by the Pan-German "Kreuz Zeitung" which judges the present moment as a most opportune one.

The newspaper says with emphasis, it is not a peace offer but a peace offensive that is wanted, and it believes that recent German military successes cannot fail to add weight to any concrete proposal Germany may make now, only the paper adds, it should be made publicly.

The government is called upon by the Kreuz Zeitung to appoint immediately a commission consisting of a leading economist a colonial expert, representatives of the army and under the presidency of an able diplomatist to work out a complete peace programme; but it urges that time presses, and that it must be done quickly. A definite programme after consultation with party leaders, the newspaper asserts, would undoubtedly secure the majority in the reichstag, which was secure for unrestricted submarine warfare.

Week's War Summary

DURING the past seven days, the renewed offensive of the German armies on that part of the west front, between Noyon and the Marne river, a distance of some 72 miles, has been continued with unabated fierceness, but at the time of writing, it looks as if the enemy had again been checked by the reserve troops of General Foch. The Germans, under the command of the Crown Prince, successfully crossed the Aisne river over a front of thirty miles, and directed what seemed to be a blow towards Paris. They were successful in driving a wedge as far as the Marne river to a point just west of Chateau-Thierry. For a distance of about four miles on the northern bank of the Marne, the Germans are arrayed. This touches the site of the historic battle of the Marne in the fall of 1914, when the French were successful in turning back the German tide of soldiery and saving Paris.

On Saturday, however, the German army, forty-five divisions strong on this particular part of the front, appeared to have gone as far as it was possible to go. General Foch's reserves began to counter attack on Saturday, and considerable ground was regained. East of the line running from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, where the Germans on Saturday, in continuation of their mighty strokes, gained several additional villages, and then attempted to proceed further westward, magnificent opposition was imposed by the newly strengthened lines, and with terrific smashes the French recaptured Longpont, Courcy, Faverolles and Troesnes, vantage points in the centre of the line, leading to the forest of Villers-Cotterets, which seems to be the present objective of the enemy.

The Germans, however, still have in their possession the village of Vauresis, lying to the west of Soissons, and further south Soconin-et-Breuil, Chaudun, Licy and Boureches, the last named directly west of Chateau-Thierry.

Have Not Crossed River

Nowhere has there been any attempt by the invaders to cross the river, and at all points east of Chateau-Thierry they are hugging the northern bank of the stream. It is not improbable, however, that the tactics of the Germans have in view the fortifying of the river when the time is more propitious, for in the centre of the line between Chateau-Thierry and Reims they have pushed back the allied front across the Reims-Dormans road between Clizy-Violaine and Ville-en-Tardenois, and are pressing onward toward the Marne. This is the only point on their left wing, however, where the enemy has been able to make fresh gains, notwithstanding the fact that he has thrown new divisions into the battle, some of them the best trained troops in the German army.

Attempt to Outflank Reims.

Having failed in all their efforts to conquer Reims by direct assault, it now seems to be the intention of the Germans further to widen their occupation of the territory lying south of the Reims-Dormans road, and thereby outflank the cathedral city and bring about its capitulation. In the fight in the vicinity of Reims, the enemy won Fort de la Pompe, but his tenure of the position was shortlived, for the French troops in a counter-attack recaptured it.

Taken all in all, the seventh day of the new battle found the allied line from Soissons to Reims, although it had been bent back at various points, not so hard pressed as on previous days and seemingly more capable of resisting the enemy's onslaughts. Just how many men the allies are opposing against the 45 German divisions that are now actively engaged on the Soissons-Reims front has not become apparent, but the fact that on the west the enemy is being not only held, but driven back at points, and on the southern end of the salient he has been unable to make but slight new progress, is apparent evidence that a turn in the battle is not far distant.

The British in the regions of Arras, Lens and Bethune are keeping up their trench raiding operation against the

Germans. Saturday night, contingents from the London forces invaded a German trench southeast of Arras and took 27 prisoners and a machine gun, while east of Lens and north of Bethune, similar manoeuvres were carried out and other Germans made prisoners. There is considerable artillery by both sides on the northern sectors of the western front.

Why Allies Were Outnumbered

In a remarkably clear and true statement of the military situation on the west front, the leading editorial in *The Globe*, of Toronto, on Thursday last, explains as follows why the Allies were seemingly outnumbered when the Germans launched their last offensive on Monday, May 27:—

To those who have had no occasion to make a special study of military affairs, the statement that the British and French troops holding that part of the Aisne front on which the German attack was made were greatly outnumbered doubtless carries the suggestion that the Allied leaders must have been to blame for leaving their men exposed to attack by overwhelming enemy forces. Why? it may be asked, did not the aerial supremacy of the Allied armies enable the Intelligence Department to learn that the Crown Prince was preparing to strike along the Ailette? If information of an impending attack did reach General Foch, why were not the Allied reserves moved up to the Heights of the Aisne from the Somme front so that they would be immediately available to check the enemy's rush?

There are a number of reasons why the Allies were outnumbered on the Ailette as they had been on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front in March. The first and probably the most important, is that the Commander-in-chief of the Allied armies believes that it is sound strategy to hold the line lightly. The war will be won in his opinion, by the side which most shrewdly husband its resources of man-power. Foch is prepared to give up territory at any time to the enemy if the enemy will pay for it in lists of killed and wounded heavier far than the corresponding lists of the defence. To carry out his views he has gathered together a large reserve army, and has necessarily drawn upon the trenches for his men. Colonel F. N. Maude, writing in the *May Contemporary Review* of the St. Quentin operations, states the attitude of General Foch in these words:—

"Against this tremendous concentration of German effort we have employed only a part of our available numbers; not because we are short of men or means of moving them, but because it is a fixed principle of the strategy enunciated by the French General Staff, and accepted now by our own, to economize our reserves to the utmost, in order to strike with the greatest possible intensity when we have not only definitely located the enemy's masses but can hold them firmly so that they can no longer man-

oeuvre to evade our blow. This was Field Marshall Joffre's plan on the Marne, which he carried out to a successful issue under infinitely greater difficulties than those which now confront us; and General Foch, the principal exponent of this school of thought, may be trusted to put it into execution when in his opinion the right psychological moment has again arrived."

The retirement from the Ailette to the Marne will be a victory, not a defeat, in the estimation of General Foch, if the comparatively small Allied army engaged in it is able to inflict upon the Germans much greater losses than it suffers from them. The risk taken in such a retirement is that the enemy, because of his superior strength, may break through the retiring line and envelop a portion of it. That would mean the destruction of the part of the Allied army so enveloped. But this risk is not so great in modern war as in the campaigns of the past, when the opposing armies were necessarily within what would now be regarded as point-blank range before the battle was joined. In none of the important battles on the Western front has any large body of troops been surrounded and forced to lay down its arms as Napoleon was at Sedan. The present battle is no exception to this general experience. The line bends, but it does not break.

A front held lightly as a matter of policy accounts for the outnumbering of the Allies in the opening phase of the battle. The reason why the Germans still retain numerical superiority after three days of fighting is that they hold the advantage of interior lines. Roughly, the front from Rheims by Soissons and Montdidier to Amiens is an arc of a circle. The interior of this arc is held by the Germans, the exterior by the Allies. To reach Amiens or Soissons the German reserves concentrated near the centre of the circle have to travel less than half the distance the Allied reserves concentrated west of Amiens have to travel to reach the new front.

It may be asked why the Allied reserves are assumed to be west of Amiens instead of at some point midway between Amiens and Soissons. It must not be forgotten that General Foch had to post the bulk of his reserves where they would be within reach of the Lys battlefield, on the north, as well as the Somme battle field. The probability is that the bulk of the Allied reserves when the Germans struck at the Ailette were north of Amiens rather than south of that city.

The forces at General Foch's command will enable him before the end of the week to concentrate between Paris and Soissons an army as great as that with which the Crown Prince is attacking. That concentration will probably be on the line of the Marne, for it is evident that the lines along the Vesle in which the French so gallantly resisted the advance on Tuesday and Wednesday were only held until positions farther south could be prepared for occupation and equipped with stores of war material. Paris, in any event, is safe. The rush is not swift enough to enable the Germans to reach the city before Foch throws an impenetrable wall of France's best fighting men between the Capital and the advancing enemy.

there is something radically wrong either with the industry or with the tariff system. How about the British manufacture of woollens. He has no protection, he stands or falls on his own merits. He does not expect to become a millionaire in a year or two just because he gives a number of employees a job. He has, however, certain advantages of his own.

The climate of the British Isles is ideal for wool or cotton spinning as it is very moist and there are no great extremes of heat and cold. He has abundance of cheap coal for power and heat. Lots of cheap efficient labor, unlimited market in which to buy raw material no matter what his line, cheap railway rates, little advertising, and last but not least no campaign funds to subscribe to.

Our Canadian manufacturer has to contend with a too dry climate, subject to extremes of heat and cold, all detrimental to good work. Dear fuel, expensive labor, much costly advertising and also the inevitable campaign funds to subscribe to. Consequently he needs protection. His product cannot hold its own without it. That protection has grown to be prohibitive. So also has the price of good woollen articles.

In comparing prices between goods bought across the sea and these bought here we find, quality considered, that our "made in Canada" goods are sold for nearly double the British price. One hates to suggest that our flag waving manufacturer—safely hiding behind the tariff wall is actually robbing the Canadian public. But it looks very like it.

What does it cost an average farmer family, of man, wife and say three growing children for "protected" clothing, boots, shoes, blankets, overcoats, etc., for one year? How long would \$200 last if one could afford it? Out of this amount how much is chargeable to "tariff" account? Not less than \$75 you may be sure.

The Guide enters 35,000 homes weekly in Western Canada, what do The Guide readers lose annually by protection. Figure it up dear reader for yourself, its worth the time. Meanwhile does our manufacturer pay duty on his machinery? Not very much! He induces cheap labor over from Britain. He doesn't pay any more for labor than he has to.

Does any of our protected industries pay duty on raw material or machinery for their own mills? Very little. That is not the game. The idea is this—heads I win, tails you lose. How else can millionaires be made? And now they go whining to the government for an embargo on wool.

Several years ago I was visiting a great industrial city in South Ontario. I thought it would be fine to hear the rattle and roar of the weaving shed and the whirr of spindles, it would remind me of old times over the water. So a friend and I paid a visit to the big woollen mills, my friend was slightly acquainted, so as I was from the northern wilds "and would like to see how wool was worked," etc., we were allowed to go through the mill. Unfortunately the river was blocked with ice so work was suspended but we went on our tour of inspection just the same. I was somewhat surprised to see British machinery and methods faithfully copied even as I had seen them on the continent. I found even a plant for the manufacturer of rags into shoddy, commonly called "wool." I saw all kinds and conditions of low grade blankets, etc., "im Ban," but I saw no new wool, not an ounce. So I say that some of the mills use precious little wool, they make it "while you wait."

I am not a wool grower—I grow wheat. I hold no brief for the British manufacturer. But being British born I like a square deal.

Having had nearly 15 years experience in Canada, England and on the "continent" in the woollen industry, I can see wherein the people of this country are being "fleeced," or shall we put it more plainly? "robbed." This is a subject which should be of especial interest to our women voters especially our W.G.G.A's. They are the ones who know how hard it is to keep the little toes and knees from protruding these cold days, and how flimsy these so-called woollen garments are. Yours, B.B.

The Mail Bag

Woollen Goods

The manufacture of woollens has advanced in great strides of late years. The writer can remember as a boy in Ontario "minding" a custom carder, which machine was used to make rolls for home spinning to be afterwards home knit and even in some cases woven. Since then we have seen the great mills of Yorkshire with their thousands of spindles and hundreds of looms turning out their products—tons daily.

From the simple all-wool home-spun thread we have come to the thread made of wool and cotton, or wool and wool shoddy. Sometimes it contains wool only in name. The old "full-cloth" and all-wool blankets which would last for years is superseded by the beautiful woolly-creations that

would last a long time if they were not used and should be wrapped in tissue paper and put away in lavender.

From an economic standpoint it is absolutely impossible in these days (or in pre-war days either) to make all fabrics from new wool. There is not enough grown to supply the demand. What we contend is that the price should be according to quality and all goods plainly marked and subject to government inspection, similar to pure-food regulations. There is no product that admits of more adulteration than woollen goods, nor is harder for an ordinary eye to detect.

The Textile Industry of Canada has enjoyed the fruits of protection for a great number of years, it is long out of its 'teens and should surely be now strong enough to stand alone. If not



MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the later.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntington, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

QUEBEC—Continued

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmerency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Megantic, Rimouski and Temiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.



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